WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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"LIVING BY PERIODS."

Sketch of the Annual Discourse of Rev. S. F. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian Church Pittsburgh.

Rev. S. F. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian church of this city, delivered on Sabbath morning last, his customary annual discourse of review and New Year suggestion. [illegible]

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

Brig. Gen. L. H. Rousseau, U. S. A.

Brigadier General Lovell Harrison Rousseau, in command of the Fifth Military District, died at New Orleans yesterday morning, from inflammation of the bowels. [illegible]

[illegible]

Hon. John Minor Botts.

[illegible]

ITALY.

The Religious, Political and Social Prospects of the People.

[illegible]

The National Life Insurance Company

[illegible]

THE REVENUE.

Report of Special Commissioner Wells—Condition of Our Capital and Industry—The Income of the Government, and the Sources from which it is Derived.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The report of the Special Commissioner of Revenue, Hon. David A. Wells, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, was laid before the House to-day.

The results of a somewhat extended investigation are presented, not with a view of establishing or confirming any particular theory, but rather of determining, through the collection of positive data, what policy in legislation is likely to prove hereafter most advantageous to the revenue, and most certain to establish the credit and industry of the whole country upon a sound and substantial basis.

The first step or starting point of the inquiry is the present condition of the capital and industry of the United States:

The facts which constitute an answer to this question are to a considerable degree contradictory and paradoxical. On the one hand there is much that indicates that the country is rapidly recovering from the effects of the war, and resuming that wonderful career of progress and development which especially characterized its history during the period embraced in the thirteen years from 1847 to 1860. On the other hand, there is another class of facts which as unmistakably indicate the existence of agencies which tend to arrest or distract national development, and which foster speculation, idleness, extravagance of living, discontent with moderate and slow gains, [illegible] and the spirit of trading as distinguished from the spirit of production.

[illegible]

"It seems clear that whatever fiscal policy may be proposed for adoption, it must not only be recognized and be based on the existing condition of affairs, but must be also in the nature of an amendment, which shall to the smallest extent possible partake of the character of an experiment. [illegible]

[illegible]

OUR NEW SENATOR.

Opinions of the Press.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "We believe [illegible]

[illegible]

The Boston Public Library.

[illegible]

THE STATE FINANCES.

Annual Report of the State Treasurer.

The Expenses for 1868, and the Estimates for 1869.

The following is the report of W. W. Irwin, the State Treasurer, submitted to the Legislature late on Wednesday afternoon, just previous to the adjournment:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the act of March 16, 1832, I have the pleasure of reporting an improved condition of the State finances.

The indebtedness of the Commonwealth at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, was		$37,704,409 77
There was in the Treasury, applicable to the payment of overdue loans		2,937,978 55
Real indebtedness Nov. 30, 1867		34,766,431 22
The indebtedness at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	$33,286,946 13	
There is in the Treasury applicable to the payment of overdue loans	487,159 79	
Real indebtedness, November 30, 1868		32,799,786 34
Or a reduction of		1,966,644 88

The amount of debt paid, as per report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was two millions four hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-four cents ($2,414,816 64). This, however, embraced the time from the 3d of September, 1867, to November 30, 1868—a period of nearly fifteen months.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, exclusive of loans and premiums and interest thereon, was	$5,070,071 95
The receipts for the year ending November 30, 1868, with the same deductions	5,214,867 61
Or an increase of	$144,795 66
The payments for the year ending November 30, 1867, exclusive of loans redeemed and interest paid on overdue loans, were	$4,387,417 19
The payments for the year ending November 30, 1868, with the same deductions, were	4,392,539 19
Or an increase of	5,122 00
The total receipts of the year ending November 30, 1868	$5,216,049 55
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1867	4,661,836 46
	9,877,886 01
Total payments for the year	8,864,960 64
Balance in Treasury	1,012,925 37
Of which there is pledged for the redemption of overdue loans	487,159 79
Average balance	525,765 58

Annexed to this report is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the years 1867 and 1868.

The principal decrease in receipts is from tax on corporation stocks, on personal estate, tonnage, collateral inheritances, and on retailers' licenses.

The increase is from tax on loans, net earnings, or income, gross receipts of railroad companies, national bank stock, and foreign insurance agencies.

The decrease in receipts from personal property is owing to the act of last session reducing the quotas of taxes as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners fifty per cent. Many of the counties having paid in previous years the full amount as fixed by the Revenue Board, the reduction of fifty per cent. on the amount paid for the two years so settled their taxes for the last, and unless there is an increase in the quota for the coming year.

On tonnage tax there are suits pending, which, if decided in favor of the Commonwealth, will add materially to our receipts from this source, and keep it above the receipts of 1867.

From all the sources from which there is an increase, except from taxes on net earnings and national bank stock, the increase will no doubt be permanent. The liability of the corporations for the payment of the tax on net earnings was for a long time in litigation, and the decision in favor of the Commonwealth brought into the Treasury, during the present, a large amount of tax due in previous years. There was also, from nearly the same cause, a larger proportion of tax collected upon national bank stock than can be collected during the coming year.

Whilst the revenue of the Commonwealth is ample for the payment of all expenses that the State is necessarily bound to assume, a continued increase of State bounties to charitable institutions and common schools, of salaries to judges, pensions to old soldiers, etc., will, if not checked, require the imposition of new taxes, or a postponement of the payment of our State indebtedness, by a renewal of our loans.

The amount of State debt due in July, 1870, is one million six hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents. Our receipts, in excess of our expenditures, during the last year, were	$822,328 42
There is for the coming year an increase in the appropriation to common schools	150,000 00
And an increase over the amount paid last year for the erection of the Northern Hospital for the Insane	150,000 00

Will it not require the strictest economy, and a considerable deduction instead of increase of State bounties, to meet this indebtedness?

I also beg leave to call your attention to the necessity of increasing the revenues of the Commonwealth for general purposes. The repeal of the act imposing a tax upon real estate has taken from the Treasury the largest portion of the money that can be used for any purpose except for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, leaving only for general purposes the taxes derived from the following sources, which, as collected for the last year, were as follows, viz:

Tax on personal property (deducting about one-sixth as applicable to the payment of war loan)	$226,995 00
Tax on loans	354,407 49
Tax on net earnings or income	422,803 74
Tax on coal	192,438 89
Tax on tonnage	307,537 78
Tax on National Bank stock	216,933 76
	$1,721,116 66

Whilst the expenditures for general purposes were $2,455,666 69, with a prospective increase of the $300,000 appropriated to common schools and the Northern Hospital for the Insane. Besides, the receipts from these sources will not, in my judgment, be as large in the present as in the last fiscal year. The amount to be derived from net receipts and bank stock will be considerably reduced, for reasons explained in a former part of this report. I do not think that more than $1,600,000 can be derived from these sources.

Whilst I have no doubt that much judicious pruning might be done to reduce the expenses of the Commonwealth, it would be impossible to reduce it to that figure without sacrificing the noble charities of which our good old Commonwealth has been the pioneer, and for which, in all time to come, I hope she may be an example to her sister Commonwealths. Rich in her resources, and boundless in her sympathies, she is prepared to open a liberal hand and dispense all that is needed to ameliorate the condition of the erring and the unfortunate, only asking proper safeguards to be thrown around her benefactions. But in this connection it is well to remark that all giving is not charity, and until the State assumes the whole charge of providing for the destitute and the unfortunate, appropriations should be confined to institutions to which the poor and afflicted of all sections are admitted and cared for, leaving to local and sectarian institutions the care and guardianship of their own people. The necessity for increasing this fund must be apparent, whether by the imposition of taxes for these purposes, or by legislating part of the fund, now by law in the sinking fund, into the general fund, is for you to determine.

It will be the duty of the Revenue Commissioners to again adjust the valuation of personal property in the early part of the present year. By the act originally creating said board, it was provided "that the said commissioners should be confined exclusively to the evidence which they receive from citizens, officers, and records of the respective counties in adjusting the aggregate value of the taxable property of the counties respectively." An inspection of the returns made by county commissioners, and the replies made by them to interrogatories of former boards have convinced me that there can be no equitable valuation of property made under the restriction imposed. I respectfully request that this bar to a just valuation may be removed, and any other fair testimony, such as census reports, etc., may be used in making the valuation.

In making this report, I have confined myself entirely to an exhibit of receipts, etc., for the past year, of our present standing and our probable condition in the future. It is for you, as the representatives of the people, to enact the policy that will best accord with their interest or wishes. If our obligations are to be paid as they become due, it can only be done by economy in our expenditures, or by the imposition of more taxes. Whichever of these will best suit the people you represent, it would be well to adopt.

Very respectfully,

W. W. IRWIN, State Treasurer.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1869.

Accompanying the Treasurer's report was the following estimate of the ordinary revenue of the Commonwealth for the current year, ending November 30, 1869:—

Lands	$10,000
Auction commissions	20,000
Auction duties	55,000
Tax on corporation stocks	900,000
Tax on personal property	275,000
Tax on loans	350,000
Tax on net earnings or income	300,000
Tax on gross receipts	400,000
Tax on enrolment of laws	18,000
Tax on tonnage	350,000
Tax on coal	200,000
Tax on National bank stock	150,000
Commutation of tonnage duties	460,000
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc	80,000
Tax on certain offices	20,000
Collateral inheritance tax	250,000
Tavern licenses	280,000
Retailers' licenses	375,000
Sample licenses	8,000
Theater, circus, and menagerie licenses	5,000
Billiard room, bowling saloon, and ten-pin alley licenses	5,000
Eating-Houses, beer-house, and restaurant licenses	40,000
Peddlers' licenses	5,000
Brokers' licenses	8,000
Patent medicine licenses	2,000
Distillery and brewers' license	4,000
Millers' licenses	3,000
Foreign insurance agencies	250,000
Premiums on charters	50,000
Pamphlet laws	1,000
Annuity for right of way	10,000
Fees of public offices	7,000
Interest and miscellaneous	20,000
Total	$4,931,000

ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENSES FOR 1869.

Also, the following estimate of the ordinary expenses of the Commonwealth for the current year, ending November 30, 1869:

Expenses of government	$800,000
Military expenses	100,000
Charitable institutions	850,000
Common schools	500,000
Interest on loans	1,900,000
Redemption of loans	250,000
Public buildings and grounds	40,000
Houses of Refuge	50,000
Penitentiaries	75,000
Miscellaneous	80,000
Total	$4,645,000

* * *

A bill to enfranchise the disfranchised whites in Tennessee was indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives of that State Saturday. The subject will hereafter come up in another shape. The Ku Klux have much to do with the state of feeling on the franchise question.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Annual Report of the State Superintendent.

Operations for the Year Ending June 1, 1868.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, Mr. J. P. Wickersham, for the year ending June 1, 1868, has just been published. From it we extract the following items of importance:

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.

The following statement shows the general condition of the school system of the State for the year, with the increase over the previous year:

	1868.	Increase.
Number of school districts in State	1,918	29
Number of schools	13,666	231
" of graded schools	2,382	137
" of school directors	11,698	155
" of superintendents	75	5
" of teachers	16,771	248
" of pupils	800,515	11,126
Average number of pupils	508,104	27,234
Cost of tuition for year	$3,273,269	......
Cost of building, purchasing and renting school houses	1,991,153	......
Cost of contingencies	854,253	......
Total cost for tuition, building, etc., and contingencies	6,118,675	$1,037,136
Total cost, including expenditures of all kinds	6,200,538	1,039,788
Value of school property	10,556,765	......

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts of the different school districts of the Commonwealth for the year were as follows:—

From State appropriation	$239,814
From other sources	4,074,215
Total	$4,314,029

The expenditures for the year were as follows:—

Cost of instruction	$2,617,110
Fuel and contingencies	642,219
School houses, including renting, repairing, etc	1,357,727
Total expenditures	$4,617,066
Balance on hand	$287,666
Debt of Districts	$757,541

GENERAL SUMMARY, EXCLUDING PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement shows the general condition of the system for the school year of 1868, excluding the school district of Philadelphia:

Whole number of districts	1,917
Whole number of schools	13,285
Whole number of pupils in attendance	666,316
Average attendance of pupils	438,323
Percentage of attendance	657
Average length of school term, five months	19¾ days
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	90 cents
Whole number of male teachers	6,935
Whole number of female teachers	8,569
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$37 28
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$28 76
Total cost of tuition	$2,617,100
Total cost of fuel and contingencies	642,219
Total cost for purchasing, building, renting and repairing houses	1,357,727
Total expenditures for tuition, fuel and houses	4,618,056
Total State appropriation	355,000
Total State appropriation for common school purposes, excluding County Superintendents' salaries, etc	296,784
Average number of mills on the dollar, school tax	7 53
Average number of mills on the dollar, building tax	5 51
Amount of tax levied	4,016,919
Amount of tax levied and State appropriation	4,371,919

OTHER ITEMS OF INCREASE.

The report says: "In addition to the items of increase over last year, already mentioned, great pleasure is taken in calling attention to the following facts:

"1. The increase in the average attendance of pupils.—The increase in the average attendance of pupils in 1868 over that in 1867 is 23,786, while the increase in 1867 over that in 1866 was only 1,488. No fact could better indicate the improving condition of our schools.

"2. The increase in the length of term.—The increase in the length of term was two and three-quarter (2¾) days, this being one day greater than that of last year. The average length of term is now five months and nineteen and one-half days; next year it will be six months, and from that point it ought to continue to increase.

"3. The increase in the salaries of teachers. The increase in the salaries of male teachers for 1868 is $1 41, and in that of females $1 25. The average wages is now $37 28 for males, and $28 76 for females. The teachers of the State received $134,467 more in 1868 than they ever received in one year before.

"4. The increase in money expended for building purposes, amounting to $372,574 24. Add this to the increased amount expended for building purposes in Philadelphia, $355,779 63, and we have the whole increase in the State, $728,353 87. Within a fraction of $2,000,000 were spent for building purposes during the year."

THE INCREASE FROM 1858 TO 1868.

Excluding the school district of Philadelphia, is shown in the following table:

	1858.	1868.	Increase.
Whole number of districts	1,709	1,917	208
Number of districts paid	......	1,845	......
Whole number of scholars	11,281	13,284	2,003
Length school term	5 mo. 8 da	5 mo. 19½ da	11½ days
Number male teach's	8,191	6,935	......
Number female do.	4,637	8,569	3,932
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$24 25	$37 28	$13 13
Average salaries of female teachers per month	$17 22	$28 76	$11 54
Whole number sch'rs	569,880	666,316	96,436
Average number of scholars attending school	387,139	438,323	51,184
Av'r'ge cost of teaching each scholar per month	46½ cts.	90 cents.	43½ cts.
State appro'ns paid	$188,646	218,522	$29,876
Tax levied	$2,009,437	4,016,919	$2,007,482
Number of mills on dollar levied for school purposes	5.71	7.53	1.82
Number of mills on dollar levied for building purposes	3.46	5.51	2.05
Received from collectors	$1,554,781	$4,090,166	$2,535,385
Expenses for school houses	454,344	1,357,727	903,383
Cost of instruction	1,325,993	2,617,110	1,291,117
Fuel and contingen's	162,671	642,218	479,547

In relation to this, the report states:

"An examination of the statement made above will remove all doubts as to whether there is any growth in the school system of the State, or otherwise. The following are notable points in the statement:

"The number of male teachers has diminished by 1,256, and the number of female teachers has increased by 3,932. The average salaries of male teachers have been increased $13 13, and of female teachers, $11 54.

"The tax levied for school purposes has very nearly doubled.

"The cost of building school-houses has gone up from $454,353 53 to $1,357,726 79, that is, there was expended in 1868 nearly three times as much money for this purpose as in 1858.

"The cost of instruction was almost twice as much, and the cost of contingencies almost four times as much the last year as they were ten years ago."

THE VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The report contains a lengthy table, showing the value of the school property of the State for each county according to the school directors or controllers. We give the amount in the more important counties, with the population of these counties in 1860, to assist in the comparison, as follows:

Counties.	School Property.	Popula'n in 1860.
Allegheny	$1,142,000	178,831
Berks	176,800	93,818
Bucks	167,800	63,578
Chester	253,850	74,578
Crawford	296,000	48,755
Dauphin	274,000	46,756
Delaware	143,000	30,597
Erie	279,000	49,432
Lancaster	303,100	116,314
Lehigh	104,800	43,753
Luzerne	247,000	90,244
Mercer	183,200	36,856
Montgomery	205,700	70,500
Northampton	216,500	47,904
Philadelphia	2,211,420	565,529
Schuylkill	443,000	89,510
Westmoreland	286,400	53,736
York	141,100	68,200
Total in State	$10,556,765	......

From the preceding statement, which is believed to be a fair estimate, it appears that the value of the school property of the State is over ten million dollars. This is an interesting fact, not before reported.

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE GENERAL SYSTEM FOR 1870.

For common schools, including those of Philadelphia	$600,000
For normal schools, to be appropriated on the same conditions as those imposed by appropriation act of 1868	15,000
For salaries of county superintendents	65,000
For expenses of the principals of State Normal schools, incurred in attending the annual examinations of said schools	250
For Normal school of the Third district	5,000
For Normal school of the Sixth district	5,000
For Lincoln University	2,500

"The Legislature," says the report, "did a noble act last year, in increasing the general State appropriation from $355,000 to $500,000. An addition of only another $100,000 is asked for this year, and considerations of sound policy will, no doubt, induce the granting of it."

THE IGNORANT CLASSES AND THE CRIMINALS.

On the subject of ignorance and crime the report contains the following:

"There were admitted into our houses of refuge during the past year 536 children, and their average age was 14½ years. Of this number there were:

Of those who did not know the alphabet	57
Of those who knew the alphabet only	92
Of those who could read poorly	262
Of those who could read well	21
Of those who could not write	246
Of those who could write poorly	177
Of those who could write tolerably	94
Of those who could write well	19

"This table tells a sad and startling story, but not more sad or startling than that told by the statistics of our almshouses, jails, and penitentiaries.

"There were in the almshouses of forty-six counties in the year 1867, when visited by the County Superintendents who made the reports, 2,809 persons over ten years of age. Of these—

The number who could not read was	1,181
The number who could read a little	1,189
The number who could read well	412
The number who were good scholars	70

"There were in the jails of the same number of counties, as reported by the same officers at the same time, 1,601 occupants. Of whom—

The number who could not read was	434
The number who could read a little was	540
The number who could read well was	504
The number who were good scholars was	123

"There were received into the Eastern Penitentiary for the year 1867, 291 convicts. The classification of these, by the officers of the prison, according to their educational relations, is as follows—

Illiterate	62
Read only	24
Read and write	203
Good education	2

"The whole number of convicts received at this prison is 5,975. Of this number there have been—

Of illiterate	1,210
Of those who could read only	1,010
Of those who could read and write	3,714
Of those well instructed	32

"In the State Penitentiaries of the States of Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa, for the year 1867, there were 1,339 convicts, of whom only 28 had received a good education.

"These facts show conclusively that our dependent and criminal classes are composed very largely of persons entirely illiterate, and almost wholly of persons either illiterate or educated only in mechanical branches which cannot be expected to affect, except indirectly, the moral nature."

REFORMS NEEDED.

The concluding paragraph of the report contains the following:

"In asking the Legislature to pass amendments to the school law, the fact is not overlooked that much work remains to be done to render fully effective the laws we already have on our statute books. The statistics presented show cheering signs of progress, but the educational goal for which we seek is still in the dim, uncertain distance. We have more than eight hundred thousand children enrolled in our schools, but many less than two-thirds of them attend regularly, and thousands spend so little time in school as scarcely to be benefited. Our average school term is less than six months in length; in almost half the counties it is less than five, thus compelling multitudes of our children to waste the precious years of their youth in idleness, and thus causing to the State the loss of its talent undeveloped—a loss forever unrecoverable. We expend for school purposes over $6,000,000 per annum, and still we have nearly two thousand school houses that are unfit for use, and not eight hundred that have about them grounds properly improved. Scarcely one-half of our school houses are supplied with suitable furniture, and not one-sixth of them have sufficient apparatus to illustrate the branches taught. Our teachers are so poorly paid that more than one-third of those who were teaching one year ago have left the business this year, mainly because they have found another avocation, not more congenial, but more remunerative. Of teachers now teaching, 3,297 have attended Normal schools and 9,339 have read works on teaching—a wonderful change within a few years, for it is but a few years since Normal schools were established, and books on teaching became to ordinary teachers anything more than a myth; and still our teaching, on the whole, is a dull, mechanical process, merely entering upon the first stages of artistic development. Many can impart fairly a knowledge of arithmetic and grammar, but few have even yet dreamed of that higher work of the school room which shall one day, with its high art, frame the character, mould the life, yield as its fruit a race of men and women heroic, noble, rich in all the graces of which human nature is susceptible."

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Receipts, Expenditures and Estimates.

The following comprehensive statements of receipts, estimates, expenditures, and other matters bearing upon the financial condition of the Government, has been compiled from official data and furnished to the House Committee on Appropriations, by Hon. D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, and will be found of interest and value:

Deficiency called for in Nov., 1867	$15,561,015
Deficiency called for in Dec., 1868	21,345,151
Deficiency, 1867, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, at	$372,000,000
Dec. 1868, he states that the expenditures for the first quarter are $105,152,470, and estimates the amount needed for the remaining three quarters of the year at $231,000,000, making a total, including interest and deficiencies of	$336,152,470

EXPENDITURES, 1868-69.

Appropriations actually made	$119,715,070 17
Permanent do. required, estimated	35,469,000 00
Interest account	129,678,073 50
Purchase money for Alaska	7,200,000 00
Deficiencies asked for	21,345,151 00
Unexpended balances of previous appropriations, estimated as required	24,669,184 58
Total expenditures for fiscal year	$329,076,484 25

REVENUES FOR 1868-69.

Actual receipts for first quarter	$95,392,868 77
Estimate of Secretary of Treasury for remaining three-quarters	246,000,000 00
Total by Secretary's estimate	$341,392,868 77
Special Commissioner's estimate	356,000,000 00

EXPENDITURES, 1869-70.

Appropriations asked for	$158,014,011 74
Permanent appropriations required, estimated	10,659,000 00
Interest account	128,690,676 00
Unexpended balances of previous appropriations, estimated as required	5,636,312 26
Total	$303,000,000 00

This figure gives all that is asked for, and there is reason to believe that the Committee on Appropriations will reduce the amount given to at least $290,000,000.

REVENUES, 1869-70.

Secretary of Treasury estimates	$327,000,000
Special Commissioner estimates	365,000,000

The following figures give the total expenditures of the Government for the last three fiscal years, with the estimates of the Secretary for the present and next fiscal years:

1865-6	$520,000,000
1866-7	346,739,000
1867-8	377,340,000
1868-9	336,000,000
1869-70	303,000,000

It should be said that $43,476,500 of the expenditure for 1867-8 was for bounties.

The following tables show the expenditures and receipts of the Government for the first and second quarters of the current fiscal year ending next June:

REVENUES.

	July to Oct.	Oct. to Jan.
Internal Revenues	$38,735,863 08	$34,184,916
Customs	49,676,594 67	40,000,000 est.
Lands	704,875 03	500,000 est.
Direct tax	15,536 02	
Miscellaneous	6,249,979 97	7,822,096
Totals	$95,192,868 97	$82,507,012

EXPENDITURES.

Civil service, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$21,227,106 33	$10,919,060 35
Interior — pensions and Indians	12,358,647 70	5,048,122 98
War and bounties	27,219,117 02	23,918,873 30
Navy	5,604,785 33	6,263,378 80
Int. on public debt	38,742,814 37	26,277,879 32
Total	$105,152,470 75	$72,367,314 85
Less repayments		500,000 00
		$71,867,314 85

THE STROKE OF ERIE.

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Gobble Denied.

The New York *Bulletin* says there is no truth in the report that the Erie Company have leased the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, as has been currently reported. Negotiations have been in progress for some time having this object in view, but it is doubtful if they will terminate favorably to the consolidation. An effort is now being made to effect such a connection between the Pennsylvania Central and Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Roads, but this does not promise to be successful unless more satisfactory terms are offered by the former. The Pennsylvania Central insists on controlling the C., C. & I. C., with a view to cutting off the only connection which the Baltimore and Ohio has with the West; and as the business of the road is large and profitable, the C., C. & I. C. does not propose to relinquish it. Since the Erie consolidation was talked of, J. E. Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central, and H. C. Lord, of Cincinnati, reported to have a large interest in the C., C. & I. C., met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, on Thursday last. As these gentlemen "met by chance—the usual way," nothing is said of the result of their conference.

Prison Discipline—The Effect of the Free Use of the Pardoning Power.

The following is an extract from a report about to be read before the Massachusetts legislature, on this interesting subject:

The commitments at the Charlestown State Prison in 1867 were 65; in 1868, 136; whole number in the prison, 714. The number pardoned during the year, (34) is larger, with one exception, than any year in the history of the prison. The warden says it is morally impossible to keep up the necessary discipline and good order, and retain proper influence over the convicts, so long as pardons are thus freely, and, to a certain extent, indiscriminately dispensed. He thinks the principle is entirely wrong, and he records his solemn protest against the continuance of this great evil. The discipline, however, is of a high order. Last year the prison showed a profit of $22,346 16 over expenses. The secret of this success has been in systematizing every department, and in obtaining something near the value for the labor of the convicts. It is suggested that the inmates should become interested in the receipts by being permitted, for industry and good conduct, to draw a percentage of the surplus, the same to be appropriated to the relief of their families or given them upon their discharge. The average cost per man has been $182 27; earnings of each man, $232 91. Ages of convicts now in prison: From 15 to 20 years, 124; 20 to 40 years, 120; 40 to 50 years, 42; 50 to 60 years, 28; 60 to 70 years, 10. Confinement for life, there are 54 convicts; for 25 years each, 6. Three hundred and eleven of the convicts hail from Boston. In the institution there are only eight men who cannot read. Four of these are Roman Catholics, three are negroes, and only one Yankee, and he was born in Boston. Out of 180 men received into the prison in a year, only one of them born in the State, or even in New England, is unable to read.

Imported Wines.

At the meeting a few evenings ago of the the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, New York, facts were brought out showing the quality of wines used in this country, and where they are made. One gentleman said that much of our foreign champagne is manufactured in Boston. This assertion was corroborated by another gentleman, who said that some time ago two wealthy merchants of Boston, who were carrying on the wine business, went to the Attorney-General of Massachusetts to settle a dispute. They told him that they made wine in Sudbury street, Boston, sent it to France, and that there it was bottled, branded and basketed as French wine, and then reshipped to this country. These merchants wanted the division of the gains settled by the Attorney, as they could not agree. Prof. Vanderkoef said that he once bought a basket of California wine, but did not fancy it particularly; afterwards he learned that it was manufactured in Cedar street, New York. He added, that more wine is exported from France than is manufactured there; that more is imported to the United States, than exported from France; and that more "French" wine is consumed in this country than is imported. [Laughter.] The genuine California wines are generally good.

The East Tennessee Corn Crop.

[From the Athens (Tenn.) Post.]

We learn from a correct source that, during the present year, there have been shipped down the Tennessee river and its tributaries to Chattanooga, of the crop of 1867, 750,000 bushels of corn. Up the river, from the county below Chattanooga, to the same point, 50,000 bushels. During the same period there were received at Chattanooga, from Middle Tennessee, over the Nashville and Chattanooga road, 747,000 bushels—making over a million and a half bushels of corn received at Chattanooga and sent South during the period mentioned. To this we may add that during a portion of the time from thirty to fifty car loads per day were received at Dalton, over the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. We also learn that a considerable amount of the same product grown in Upper Tennessee, found a market in the other direction. From the additional number of acres planted and gathered in 1868, the shipments of corn from East Tennessee next year will be still heavier.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Directory

The Chartiers Valley Railroad—Extension of Hempfield to Connellsville Railroad—Items of General Interest.

—The Cleveland *Herald* of Friday, speaking of the annual election of officers of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, says: "The election was a very important one, and created a good deal of interest among railroad men throughout the country. The contest was principally between the Erie managers, and the old officers, and was won by the former. The particular object of the Erie folks in getting control of the road is not exactly known, though it is surmised that it was to obtain the use of the Union passenger depot, and thus compete with the Lake Shore. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road own one-third of the depot, and by getting control of that road the Erie people can lay a third rail from Newburgh and run their cars into the depot, and by thus connecting with the Atlantic and Great Western compete with the Lake Shore Road in through passengers and freight to New York. The move has been skillfully worked, as the success of the Erie interest proves, the Board standing nine for Erie and three for the old management."

—The negotiations between the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Central Company have assumed a definite shape. The committee appointed at the last Canonsburg meeting to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, visited Philadelphia last week and had an interview with the President, Mr. Thomson, and obtained from him a written assurance of such pecuniary aid as will enable the Chartiers Company to go on and finish the work without delay. All that is required is to put the subscriptions already made in such a shape that they will be payable in such manner as the Directors of the Chartiers Company may determine—not to exceed five dollars per share monthly—as the work progresses, and as these terms of payment are really easier than those already subscribed to, we have no doubt the persons who have taken the stock will gladly make the change. The following is the proposition of President Thomson, of the Central Road, to the Directors of the Chartiers Railway Company:

"GENTLEMEN:—Upon your receiving the right of way and real estate free of cost to your company and necessary for the construction and operating of your Railway, except depot grounds at or near the termini, and expending not less than $250,000—which sum shall be received from sales of your capital stock—in grading the same from a point on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway at or near Mansfield in Allegheny county, to near Washington Borough, in Washington county, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will purchase the first mortgage bonds of your company to an amount sufficient to enable you, with the proceeds thereof, to complete your road with single track and sidings, ready for cars and equipment." The Chartiers Company have accepted the proposition, and will immediately issue five thousand shares of stock to be taken by the subscribers and payable as above.

—A meeting of the citizens of Nottingham and Somerset townships, Washington county, was held on Thursday evening, December 31st, to consider the propriety of making an effort to secure the completion of the eastern end of the Hempfield Railroad. The meeting was unanimously in favor of the project, and before adjourning to meet again on the 14th inst., adopted a series of resolutions setting forth that the agricultural, manufacturing and other interest demand the completion of a more direct and extensive railroad communication through the county limits, connecting Baltimore and the other Eastern commercial cities with the great railroad enterprise of the West at Wheeling; that the completion of the Hempfield Railroad from Wheeling to some suitable point on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, would afford such a communication, and would also be a much nearer route to Baltimore than any railroad north or south, and giving an easier grade than the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus presenting inducements to that company to entertain the contemplated project favorably; and pledging themselves to use all proper means to further the completion of the road, and to urge the citizens of the county, and especially those along the prospective lines, to agitate the question earnestly and vigorously.

—J. K. Edgerton, President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, has been notified by the Governor of Michigan that he has accepted the twenty-mile section of the road, from Grand Rapids to Cedar Spring, as completed, as a first-class railroad, in conformity with the conditions of the company's land grant. The acceptance entitles the company to the granted lands opposite to, and co-terminus with the completed section of twenty miles.

—The certificate of incorporation of the Pittsburg, Mt. Vernon, Columbus and London Railroad Company was filed at the Secretary of State's office, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday. The road is to be located through Holmes, Knox, Licking, Franklin and Madison counties. Capital stock $2,000,000.

—At a meeting of the Directors of the Hempfield Railroad Company, held in Wheeling, on Thursday, the business of chief interest transacted was the appointment of a committee to confer with Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio road, in relation to his company purchasing the Hempfield and completing it to some point on the Connelsville Road. The committee consists of Mr. William Workman, President of the Hempfield, Messrs. A. J. Pannell, J. C. Acheson, C. M. Reed, and Charles Hays. Should the object mentioned above be accomplished, that route would be the most direct from our city to the seaboard.

—The Clearfield, Pennsylvania, *Journal* says: The main track of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad has been completed to the depot grounds in this borough. We understand that it is in contemplation to send a large number of workmen here in a few days to put up a turntable and depot buildings; and that, if the weather proves auspicious regular trains, both passenger and freight, will run to this place on and after January 20th.

—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have obtained possession of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, and after the completion of some additional work, will give an uninterrupted through line.

—The Erie Railway have failed in their efforts to secure a lease of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and will at once proceed to build a road from Cincinnati to Dayton, in order to perfect their arrangements with the Atlantic and Great Western Road for a through route to St. Louis.

—Strennous efforts are being made for the construction of a railroad from Fort Wayne, Indiana, through Adrian to Detroit, and a letter from Adrian was read to the Board of Trade of Detroit, on Thursday, which sets forth that the people there had voted $150,000 toward the enterprise.

THE DEAD SEA OF THE WEST.

Mono Lake—An Unrippled Sea—Edible Flies—Funereal Scenery.

Mono Lake lies ten miles southwest of the dividing line between California and Nevada, and is about fourteen miles long and nine wide. It has never been sounded, but a trial said to have been made with a line of three hundred feet failed to reach bottom. By chemical analysis a gallon of the water, weighing eight pounds, was found to contain 1,200 grains of solid matter, consisting principally of chloride of sodium, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, borax and silicia. These substances render the water so acid and nauseating that it is unfit for drinking or even bathing. Leather immersed in it is soon destroyed by its corrosive properties, and no animal, not even a fish or frog, can exist in the water for more than a short time. The only thing able to live within or upon the waters of this lake is a species of fly, which, springing from larvæ bred in its bosom, after an ephemeral life dies, and, collecting on the surface, is drifted to the shore, where the remains collect in vast quantities, and are fed upon by the ducks or gathered by the Indians, with whom they are a staple article of food. Nesting under the eastern water-shed of the Sierra, Mono Lake receives several considerable tributaries; and although destitute of any outlet, such is the aridity of the atmosphere that it is always kept at nearly a uniform level by the process of evaporation. So dense and sluggish is the water rendered through supersaturation with various salts and other foreign matters, that only the strongest winds raise a ripple on its surface. As the Sierra in this neighborhood reaches nearly its greatest altitude, the scenery about Mono Lake is varied and majestic, some parts of it being at the same time marked by a most cheerless and desolate aspect. The bitter and fatal waters of this lake render it literally a dead sea, and all its surroundings—wild, gloomy and foreboding—are suggestive of sterility and death. The decomposing action of the water is shown by its effect upon the bodies of a company of Indians, twenty or thirty in number, who, while seeking to escape from their pursuers, took refuge in the lake, where they were shot by their enemies, who left them in the water. In the course of a few weeks not a vestige of their bodies was to be seen, even the bones having been decomposed by this powerful solvent. Mineral curiosities abound in the neighborhood of Mono Lake, among which are numberless depositions in the shape of tiny pine trees.

The Opinions of a Looker On.

Mr. Hutchinson, British Consul in the Argentine Republic, affirms that the talk of the Paraguayans being nearly exhausted, appears to savor of bosh. They have already showed a spirit of self-reliance—be their cause good or bad—which cannot be put down by such newspaper penny-a-lining as this. The ladies of Paraguay have offered to President Lopez a lot of jewelry, as well as gold and silver plate, as their contributions to the expenses of the war. Of this Lopez would only accept the twentieth part, and this is destined to be the foundation of a metalic currency for the Republic of Paraguay.

Peace with Paraguay, he affirms, is out of the question until the triple alliance treaty is repealed or modified. Though for two years Brazil has had, up the Parana, the largest naval fleet ever seen in South American waters, it has literally done nothing toward hastening the termination of the war.

* * *

MR. DISRAELI ON WOMAN.—As long ago as April, 1866, Mr. Disraeli, in a speech in Parliament, made the following admissions on the right of women to enfranchisement: "I observe that in a recent debate, in another place and country, some ridicule was occasioned by a gentleman advocating the rights of the other sex to suffrage. But, as far as mere abstract is concerned, I should like to see anybody in this House, who is a follower of the honorable gentleman get up and oppose that claim. I say that in a country governed by a woman; where you allow women to form part of the other estate of the realm, peeress in their own right; where you allow a woman not only to hold land, but to be a lady of the manor and hold legal courts; where a woman by law may be a church warden and overseer of the poor; I do not see where she has so much to do with State and church, on what reasons, if you come to right, she has not a right to vote."

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

THE House has managed to clear away a portion of the useless timber that stood in the way of the incoming administration. The Tenure-of-Office Act has been repealed by a large majority of that body. The measure has served its purpose. There are many who desired to retain it, under the belief that it would prevent a repetition of the evils that have afflicted the country since Andrew Johnson determined that party fealty should precede patriotism and merit. It cannot be denied, however, that its existence was calculated to deprive General Grant of the opportunities that were enjoyed by his predecessors. On this account, more than anything else, we are gratified at the action of the House.

IT is probable that should delay attend the action of the Senate on the Tenure-of-Office act, the fact should not be attributed wholly to indisposition to repeal the law. ANDREW JOHNSON is still in the White House, and as many reasons exist for not unfettering him as there were for the passage of the restraining enactment. Opposition to repeal on the part of Republican Senators undoubtedly exists; at the same time Senators favorable to repeal think it would be unwise before the original danger is past. Therefore the delay that will attend the consideration of the repealing enactment should not be accepted as arising wholly from opposition to repeal. Though less favorable than the House to repealing the law, it is believed that in the end the Senate will concur in its action in wiping out the enactment.

WITH the message of the Governor and the report of the State Treasurer, both enjoining the necessity for economy, before them, to say nothing of the disagreeable fact that the people are almost overborne with taxation, the Pennsylvania House of Representatives voted to give *forty thousand dollars*, for a service which responsible parties offered, with ample security, to perform for *five thousand*. We regret to say that all the Republicans supported this extravagance. There may be some reason—a good one we do not believe possible—for their worse than wastefulness. We have expressed the hope that if one exists we may be permitted to give it publicity. In the hope that it is not a [illegible], pure and simple, we shall continue to call for an explanation, as something due the members, and as a matter of right to those who pay the taxes. Gentlemen, is it not best to take the back track in this matter?

THE Pennsylvania House of Representatives of 1868, before adjournment, passed a resolution reducing the number of its officers nearly one-half, that number being sufficient. The public applauded warmly this movement in the interest of economy. On Tuesday the House of Representatives, by a strict party vote, we are told, resolved to increase the number of its hangers-on to sixty-one, or an officer for each Republican member. These twenty-seven new officers will find a place in the pasting and folding department, at an additional useless expenditure of at least $27,000. This action of the House may be convenient to the members and pleasant to the "hangers-on," but their constituents will not think it so agreeable. The people will want to know the reason for paying forty thousand dollars for that which responsible parties offered to perform for seven thousand dollars, and give ample security for the fulfillment of their contract.

JUST as the country was settling down in the conviction that if New York had a Cabinet officer he would be the present Attorney General, Mr. Evarts, another report, which, like all Cabinet rumors, is on the authority of "a gentleman of great prominence," is set afloat that HAMILTON FISH, of New York, will be Secretary of the Treasury. The report, whatever else can be said of it, has the quality of freshness, although Mr. Fish, in the midst of youthful America, would probably [illegible] the epithet of old fogy. For some time retired from public life, and not ambitious of the labors of official station, this gentleman has been as little thought of for positions of this sort as he himself has aspired to their honors and responsibilities. With no brilliancy he has a solid character and capacity for doing well and successfully whatever he commits to undertake. Probably a better representative of the money [illegible] of the Metropolis could not be selected, and in him General Grant's ideas of economy and faithfulness would be realized. Wealthy, retired and somewhat advanced in life, as well as never disposed to much hard work, the wonder would be that Mr. Fish would accept the post of Financial Secretary.

SOME of our exchanges take exceptions to the administering of chloroform to a miserable human being on the gallows, in the State of New York, last week, while others defend it as a timely act of mercy. It appears to us, as the case and the gallows stand, that the objectors have the advantage. If the gallows is worth anything as an instrument of justice, if it accords at all with the highest type of Christianity, and is in any respect a civilizer, it should neither be abridged nor drugged. Let us have the whole of it, and no cheating. On the contrary, if the gallows is not all this, and if it is really an act of mercy, through chloroform, to render the miserable culprit insensible, and thus cheat the gallows to a certain extent, why not abolish it altogether? If depriving a man of his life by hanging him by the neck is pure justice, the essence of it is taken away by making him insensible by administering chloroform. Why not go a step further, and kill the man outright with chloroform? The difference between hanging a perfectly insensible man and a man already dead from the effects of that which made him insensible, cannot be great. Indeed, with the culprit himself the difference would not be worth speaking of, and the mercifulness of the one act would seem to be simply perfected in the other. Either the kind-hearted executioner who introduces chloroform to produce insensibility abuses justice through mistaken ideas of mercy, or the law of mercy might be extended to the killing by chloroform, and justice receive no detriment. The question seems one worthy of the consideration of the defenders of the civilization and justice of the gallows, especially as the chloroform practice is liable to spread. Therefore, the question appears to be, shall the culprit be fed and fattened to the fullest physical development when hanging will be attended with the greatest suffering, or shall chloroform be administered to rob the gallows of its culminating pang; and if the latter, why not abolish the gallows entirely?

FOR many years past the ingenuity of engineers and artisans has been exhausted in endeavoring to discover a way of boring a large number of holes in the closest possible proximity to each other, such a mode of boring holes being required in the manufacture of brushes, cane bottoms, doors and blinds, boiler plates, and many other kinds of work. The present system used is the boring of each hole separately, and the consumption of a vast deal of time and labor in every brush, block, etc., made. This difficulty has been overcome by an ingenious mechanic of Newark, N. J., who has invented an apparatus that bores any number of holes as close together as pin holes, or as far apart as may be required.

AN important invention in telegraphy has been recently put in operation under the auspices of the Gold and Stock Telegraphic Company of New York. The practical value of the invention consists in the ability of the instrument and its connections, with two operators at the main office, to transmit to any point, instantaneously with the bid, sale, offer or quotation, as correct reports thereof as can be made by experienced reporters in the Boards.

WE find an extraordinary statement floating in the Southern papers to the effect that two ancient negroes, between [illegible] and [illegible], or thereabouts, neither of whom was a body servant to Washington, died recently of extreme old age. We can credit the age, but we doubt the rest of the story. Every old negro who has died within the last twenty years was Washington's body servant.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S illness did not assume dangerous symptoms until the day before his death. At two o'clock on Thursday he bid farewell to his family, but at five o'clock rallied, and for a while gave hope. At eight o'clock there was a relapse, resulting fatally. The General's family and two officers of his staff were present when he died.

A CORRESPONDENT describes the famous author, Edmond About, as a "middle-aged gentleman, very fat, very sleepy looking, and very slow in his movements." This is not precisely the ideal picture cherished by the admirers of one of the wittiest and [illegible] of modern French authors.

The Road Commissioners.

At the recent meeting of Councils, the subject of the appointment of Road Commissioners was brought up in joint session and discussed. Last year the appointments were made by the Road Committee, under power conferred by the Councils, and the purpose of the gentleman who introduced the subject, was to get the expression of the members in regard to the propriety of having the offices filled by Councils, instead of the Committee. As the same end could be attained by bringing the matter before the respective bodies, and as the joint session did not seem disposed to take time to discuss it fully, it was dropped rather abruptly, and will probably be resumed at a future time.

It is very important that efficient Commissioners be chosen, as the proper management of the roads involves interests of much greater magnitude than is generally supposed. It is not enough that the Commissioner be honest and trustworthy. These ought to be and are essential qualifications; but he should be capable as well as honest. Road making is an art, requiring a good degree of practical knowledge, and a man who has had no further experience than is gained by traveling over country roads occasionally, is utterly unfit for the position of Commissioner. It is simply impossible for such a person to secure the economical expenditure of the public money, because he does not know what constitutes a day's work for either man or horse, and has to depend mainly or altogether upon the judgment or honesty of others.

It is not important how the appointments are made, whether by the Councils or the Committee, so that competent persons are chosen—men who know what a piece of road is, and know how to use it when they have it—who know how to employ men economically and protect the city from shirkers and swindlers—men who know something about road making from practical experience, and who, having qualifications which fit them for the position, feel the responsibility resting upon them for a faithful discharge of their duties.

Should the appointment of the Commissioners be left to the Road Committee, as heretofore, that committee should see that *competent* men are chosen. We understand that the members of the committee, or a majority of those who will constitute it, have already been elected, and are now discussing another mode looking to a more careful and economical expenditure of the money to be appropriated. If they make *capability* an indispensable condition, they will gain an important step towards reform, and will "lay upon the shelf" a half dozen or more aspirants who have little else than "devotion" to recommend them.

Secret History of the Cadiz Insurrection.

The real history of the outbreak at Cadiz, as related by a prominent American residing in Spain, [illegible]

Disastrous Gales in England.

England has just been the scene of some of the severest gales on record. [illegible]

History of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

We have received the first volume of the history of Pennsylvania volunteers, for which we are indebted to Samuel P. Bates, Esq., State Historian. [illegible]

West Virginia United States Senator.

The Republicans of the West Virginia Legislature have an abundance of good material from which to select a United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Van Winkle, judging from the great array of names mentioned in connection with that high office. Among those most prominently mentioned is A. W. Campbell, Esq., Senatorial elector in the late Presidential election. [illegible]

THE nineteenth century boasts of its prophets as well as its philosophers. [illegible]

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York journal relates a romantic story concerning the son of Lydia H. Sigourney, the authoress. [illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL BONDS.

What Shall be Done With Them—Governor Geary's Recommendation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Should the State sell her claim of $[illegible] against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company? The message of Governor Geary and your own editorial both say yes. No doubt nine-tenths of your readers would respond in the same way. Yet, having two years since carefully examined the exact status of this claim, I beg leave to differ with the Governor and yourself. [illegible]

T. J. B.

FROM HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

The Village of Mount Union—Another Railroad Project—Short Routes to Washington City, and from the Capital to the Lakes—Wealth of the Route in Minerals.

[illegible]

TRAVELER.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

It is well known that the Erie Railroad Company, after their lease of the Atlantic and Great Western road, [illegible]

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

On Saturday last Mr. Thurlow Weed and his daughter sailed from this port in company with Mrs. J. C. Derby and family for Charleston, on their way to Aiken, S. C., where Mrs. Derby owns an estate. Mr. Weed goes to the milder climate of the Carolinas for the benefit of his health, which continues seriously impaired. He will make his home during his stay South with the Derbys. Mr. Weed was not improved by his trip abroad.

The extravagant life which the Metternichs are leading in Paris begins to make heavy inroads upon their fortune. Several very large mortgages have recently been entered upon their famous estate of Johannisberg, and Prince Metternich has, besides, overdrawn his account at Rothschild's to the amount of five or six hundred thousand francs, which the heirs of Baron James have now told him must be refunded to them without delay. The manner in which the Prince and his wife live may be inferred from the fact that their joint income amounts to nearly twelve hundred thousand francs, to which the Austrian government adds two hundred and fifty thousand more.

Philadelphia has not only the largest area of any city in the United States, but it is larger than Paris, and nearly equal to that of London. Philadelphia embraces 129½ square miles; New York twenty-two. The total area of the eight other leading cities in the United States is 117 square miles.

Philadelphia roughs are disappointed with Mayor Fox. He has made no appointments, and on Thursday ordered one of the Fourth Ward roughs out of his office for familiarly putting him on the shoulder and addressing him as "Dan."

As a partial index of the business of St. Louis, we may look over the November returns of sales to the assessor. The largest amount of sales returned that month by any one house is [illegible]. Chicago boasts a house that sold [illegible] the same month. Only eleven houses sold over [illegible], while Chicago boasts one hundred and twenty; over [illegible], only twenty-one; and over [illegible], only twenty-seven. The greater number range from [illegible] to [illegible].

STATE NEWS.

Augustus E. Armstrong, for six years a clerk in the surveyor General's office, Harrisburg, died in that city a few days since. He was a resident of Chambersburg.

It is stated that Eastern parties have been looking at the rolling mill property owned [illegible] in Kittanning, and there is a [illegible] prospect of the works being rebuilt.

We learn from the Mercer papers that a Baltimore company have purchased some forty acres of ground near Sharpsville, in that county, and intend to erect a rolling mill and steel works next summer, commencing in the spring. It is also stated that the four furnaces [illegible]

Professor James S. Simonton, of St. Paul, has been elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Washington and Jefferson College, at Canonsburg.

On Wednesday last, near Mercersburg, Franklin county, an inquest was held on the body of Nancy Toms, an aged lady, who was found dead in her bed under circumstances which gave rise to suspicions that she had been foully dealt with. A few days before her death, the deceased had made over her property to one Wm. Jones, in consideration of his supporting her while she lived. Jones is in jail awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation.

The *Bellefonte Republican* is the name of a new and neatly printed paper, just commenced at Bellefonte, by Messrs. Brown & Hutchinson. It states that the glass works in that place are again in successful operation.

In the present Legislature are two brothers named Brown, Robert B. Brown, Democrat, of Clarion, and Samuel F. Brown, Republican, of Huntingdon; and two brothers named Robinson, both Republicans, Joseph Robinson, of Blair, and David Robinson, of Mercer.

John Gallaher, Sr., a soldier in the war of 1812, died at his residence on his farm near Canonsburg, on New Year's day, aged eighty-five years. He was born and resided nearly all his life on the farm where he died.

It is stated that Charles Anderson, who was recently lynched with the Renos at New Albany, Indiana, was a native of Washington county, Pa., and lived in Claysville up to 1864, and that his real name was Charles Anderson Gunning. During the war, being alarmed about the draft, he went to Canada; and on returning professed to have expatriated himself. [illegible]

Some illiterate fellow writes from New York to Mr. O'Byrne, Twitchell's counsel, Philadelphia, stating that he killed Mrs. Hill, and that Twitchell is innocent of the murder.

[illegible]

Will Keeping Hens Pay?

[illegible]

LAST RAILROAD MANIPULATION.

How the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road was Gobbled Up.

Affidavit of Messrs. J. N. McCullough, J. F. Clark and B. F. Jones.

The Cleveland *Herald* of yesterday gives an editorial review of the late exploit of the Erie party in taking possession of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. After giving the protest of Messrs. McCullough, Clark and Jones, already printed in the COMMERCIAL, the *Herald* says:

The newly elected Directors are as follows: J. N. McCullough, Wellsville; James F. Clark, Cleveland; J. Graham Gardner, Cincinnati; E. Gest, Cincinnati; J. J. Gee, Cincinnati; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Joseph Stickney, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; W. H. Denham, New York; N. Millard, New York; N. A. Prentiss, New York; John D. Taylor, New York. The terms of the contract existing between this Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company required the election of Mr. McCullough Superintendent of the latter road to the Board of Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road; that fact probably accounts for the retention by the new dynasty of that gentleman. At the last year's election, when the Vanderbilt influence controlled, Mr. James F. Clark, of this city, was not re-elected as Director. This fact may have been the reason for his election now by the Erie interest. How Mr. Jones, of Pittsburgh, came to be chosen we do not know. Fortunately, these gentlemen were on the Board, and while they had no power to stay the piracy committed by the majority, they have the integrity to expose the deep damnation of the taking off in a carpet-bag of the records and minds of the company.

By the original charter of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company, a certain number of Directors must be citizens of Ohio, the object of which clause is apparent—but to neutralize that feature in the Ohio Directors—save Messrs. Clark and McCullough—were taken from Cincinnati, the most distant point from the road, while one Director from Cincinnati is a New York carpet-bagger, sent out a few days in advance of the election to gain a nominal residence for the purpose of being included in the Board.

Whether we consider the boldness or novelty of this operation, it has not its parallel in stock movements. And there is another feature in these elections of Railroad Directors, not generally known, and which, it is said, entered so largely into the election of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company on the 6th as to control the vote. Proxies are supposed to be given by holders of the stock to persons who represent the views of the owner of such stock; it not being convenient for such holders to attend personally upon the meeting at which the election takes place, they give a power of attorney that their views may be represented in the election. But the original object of the proxy, so far as railroad elections are concerned, has been lost; and now proxies are matters of traffic, the parties securing them who are willing to pay the largest premium for their use. Report has it that enough proxies were used, for the use of which two per cent. was paid, as to control the election on the 6th instant.

In the light of this fact, how laughable—were the matter not too serious—appears the simplicity and honesty of the verdant widow lady, on the morning of the election of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Directors, with her scrip in her satchel, who by mistake had got into the railroad office building, corner Water and St. Clair, and was earnestly seeking the room where the meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was held, for, said the innocent but unsophisticated matron, "I want to vote on my stock." We do not know that she found the right building and the right room, but the good lady must have given her spectacles an extra wipe before she could believe her eyes, as she saw how her few shares of stock were consigned, without bond, to the capacious maw of the New York financial agent, and as she heard the carpet bag of the confidential secretary of the board snap, as it gobbled the entire records of proceedings of stockholders and directors, and spirited them no one knows where. It strikes us that the woman must have gone home with a very doubting mind as to whether she owned the stock which stood in her name or Mr. Lane owned it. But if the old lady happened to be a passenger on the cars towards Pittsburgh, when the newly elected Directors took passage for home, she could, without her spectacles, have discovered in the hamper of game lunch, in the baskets of champagne, and in the attentions of the "American gentleman of African descent," where go some of the profits of the stock she wished to vote on.

We have endeavored to give the facts in the case as nearly as possible. The public can draw conclusions. It will require but a very few more such railroad manipulations to convince people that they stand a better chance at the card table than among railroad stockholders, for in the first case they can know, and play, what is in their own hands, while in the latter case one is not allowed to play his own hand, or even to hold his own cards.

The petition for the injunction granted against the new directors was supported by the following affidavits, which show what manner of man F. A. Lane is:

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES F. CLARKE.

James F. Clarke being duly sworn deposes and says that he is one of the defendants in this action, and a director of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, as declared at the late annual election of said company, held on the 6th day of January, 1869, and was present at the meeting of the directors of said company held immediately after the election on that day; that he has heard read the petition in this case; that he is, and for many years has been, intimately acquainted with the affairs and management of said company; that he knows most of the statements in said petition to be true, and verily believes all of them to be true; that to his knowledge the account of the proceedings of the meeting of said directors, held on January 6, 1869, given in said petition is correct and true in every particular; that said F. A. Lane stated to affiant that the majority of said directors were elected by him and would carry out his wishes; that he wanted the five hundred thousand dollars appropriated to him for attorney's fees, etc., to use in keeping control of the road; that he had been there before, and had found the money very useful; that during the proceedings of said meeting of the directors said Lane was present, and by various means directed the majority of directors how they should vote on each resolution offered, and assumed the entire direction and control of said meeting. Said Lane also said to affiant that a majority of said directors were mere "figure heads," and it made no difference whether they made themselves responsible or not, and affiant believes that said statement was true, and that a majority of said directors [illegible] said Lane, elected to do his bidding, and affiant said that [illegible] worth of bonds, and the transfer of said [illegible] thousand dollars to said Lane [illegible] either of them, called for or [illegible] by anything in the affairs or condition of said railroad company; that a double track is not at all needed by said road, and the proposed extension of the road from New Philadelphia would be greatly prejudicial to the company as a large expenditure of money, for which a very small return if any could be reasonably expected; and affiant verily believes that the vital interests of the stockholders of said company, and the company itself demand the relief asked for in the petition.

[Signed] JAMES F. CLARKE.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence by said James F. Clark, this 12th day of January, A. D. 1869.

[Signed] FREDERICK S. SMITH, Clerk.

AFFIDAVIT OF J. N. M'CULLOUGH.

Jacob N. McCullough, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the defendants in this action; now is and for about ten years has been Director and the President of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and was present at the late election and meeting of the directors of the said company, held immediately after said election, on January 6, [illegible]

J. N. MCCULLOUGH.

[illegible] me, and subscribed in my [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1869.

FREDERICK S. SMITH, Clerk.

[illegible] BENJAMIN F. JONES.

[illegible] Jones's affidavit corroborates [illegible] in all material points, and [illegible] McCullough so far as his po[illegible] of the company gave him [illegible] the facts. And in addition, [illegible] says, "that said Lane told affi[illegible] have money to pay about [illegible] the coupons of the mortgage [illegible] Cincinnati, Wilmington and [illegible], or the road would be sold." [illegible] further declares that Lane told [illegible] wanted that $500,000 to use in [illegible] that he had been there before [illegible] very necessary."

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Startling Exposure of Frauds and Monopoly.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati [illegible] gives a truly startling exposure of the operations of the Railroad Ring in Congress. [illegible] of the game of grab is summ[illegible]

[illegible] March last had granted in all [illegible] and Southern States over [illegible] lands for railroad purposes, [illegible] over 17,000,000 acres to ca[illegible] improvements. The Pacific [illegible] have received 124,000,[illegible] this is added the even num[illegible] these routes, which the [illegible] Interior decided to be closed [illegible] will appear that *nearly one-[illegible] public domain has been made [illegible] of railroad companies.* [illegible]

[illegible] which so much is said in connection with liquor adulterations, is a [illegible] when pure, of offensive smell [illegible], obtained by continuing in [illegible] the distilling process after [illegible] is drawn off. Its action [illegible] system is that of a positive [illegible] producing nausea, headache, [illegible] Its presence in liquors is [illegible], and indicates bad distillation [illegible] damaged grain. It may be de[illegible] the liquor with water and [illegible] for the oil to rise to the sur[illegible] of fusil oil kills a rabbit in [illegible]

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 12, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Registry Law.

On motion of Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, so much of the Governor's message as relates to the registry law was referred to a select committee of five, with all papers, bills, &c., on the subject.

Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, of Venango, Rev. John Edwards, of Lawrence, was appointed Chaplain of the House.

Waste of Railroad Means.

Mr. Kleckner, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution reciting that Philadelphia owns seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars of stock in the North Pennsylvania Railroad; that the funds of the company are low; that the President, Treasurer and Directors gave a party last October taking an excursion to Niagara at the expense of the stockholders, and calling for a committee of investigation.

Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by including all railroads in which Philadelphia owns stock.

Messrs. Playford of Fayette, Beans of Bucks, Herr of Dauphin, Davis of Philadelphia, Nelson of Wayne, and Hong of Philadelphia, opposed the resolution and amendment as unnecessary and illegal, Philadelphia Councils having full control. On motion of Mr. Beans the matter was indefinitely postponed.

State Treasurer's Report.

By resolution of Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, five thousand copies of the State Treasurer's report, in English, and one thousand in German, were ordered to be printed.

More Pasters and Folders.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, offered a joint resolution providing for the appointment of twenty-seven additional subordinate officers of the House. The law of last session confines the number to thirty-four. This increases the number to sixty-one, about the same as last year. Messrs. Playford, Brown of Clarion, McGinnis of Philadelphia, and McMiller of Montgomery, opposed the resolution.

Messrs. Strang and Davis of Philadelphia, and Wilson of Allegheny, sustained the resolution, which passed finally by a strict party vote.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced: Mr. Hong, of Philadelphia, providing against fraudulent naturalization of aliens of the Commonwealth, which requires personal application or by attorney in open court on the first Monday in any month, embracing address and residence, oral examination, vouchers to be entered on docket for inspection of the public; on the second Saturday thereafter, if the evidence is satisfactory before two judges, the petition may be granted, and signed by one of the judges. It will not be lawful for any Prothonotary, Deputy or Clerk to issue a certificate until three months after granting the petition, nor within three months of a general or Presidential election. The fine for violation or issuing of blanks, etc., is to be one thousand dollars, or three years imprisonment.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Supplement to the act incorporating the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, enabling the Board to increase the securities of the Treasurer, owing to the increase of funds consequent upon the enlargement of the city.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny—Changing the time of commencement of the term of Sheriff of Allegheny, from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in January.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—Divorcing Samuel and Jane Ludwig, of Armstrong.

Mr. Rea, of Erie—Increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Erie county, and allowing juries.

Mr. Kerr, of Allegheny—Authorizing the School Directors of Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, to examine and pay claims of persons for bounty money.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette—Relating to pay of county officers of Fayette; to sale of lands for taxes in Fayette; establishing a law library for Fayette; incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics Mercantile Association of Brownsville.

Mr. Edwards, of Lawrence—Extending the livery-stable law of Allegheny to Lawrence.

Mr. Josephs, of Phila—Incorporating the Pennsylvania Travelers' Accident and Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Van Kirk, of Washington—Supplement for West Brownsville.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver—Joint resolution instructing our Congressmen to oppose any law giving control of the telegraph to the General Government.

State Treasurer.

To-morrow the State Treasurer will be elected. The following nominations were made in the House to-day: Republican—R. W. Mackey, of Pittsburgh; Democratic—Charles Cooper, of Northampton; Wm. Singerly, of Philadelphia; Daniel G. Barr, of Allegheny; Live Ziegler, of Cumberland, and Thos. B. Scott of Bucks.

Contested Judgeship.

A resolution from the Senate for a conference to-morrow to select a committee to try the contested election of Judge Greenbank, of Philadelphia, was concurred in.

The Funds in the Treasury.

Also, Senate resolution appointing joint committee on disposition of funds in the Treasury.

The Military History.

The resolution from the Senate for two thousand copies of Bates's History of Pennsylvania Volunteers for each House was amended by Mr. Webb, of Bradford, to include only one thousand for the Senate and three thousand for the House.

Drug Inspector.

Petitions were received from the Pennsylvania Medical Society for the appointment of a State Inspector of Drugs.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

Federal Relations—Lowry, Graham, Olmsted, Wallace, McCandless.
Finance—Connell, Errett, Brown of Mercer county, Coleman, Jackson.
Judiciary General—White, Stinson, Wallace, Olmsted, Burnett.
Judiciary Local—Fisher, Stutzman, McCandless, Davis, Osterhout.
Estates and Escheats—Stinson, White, Taylor, McIntire, Searight.
Pensions and Gratuities—Fisher, Lowry, Brown of Northampton, McIntire, Duncan.
Corporations—Graham, Taylor, Henszey, Osterhout, Miller.
Banks—Osterhout, Lowry, Henszey, Randall, Brown of Northampton.
Canals and Inland Navigation—Robison, Kerr, Beck, Linderman, Duncan.
Railroads—Coleman, Lowry, Randall, Errett, Connell.
Retrenchment and Reform—Billingfelt, Errett, Davis, White, Miller.
Education—Brown of Mercer, Graham, Olmsted, Miller, Searight.
Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Stutzman, Billingfelt, Robison, Brown of Northampton, Turner.
Military Affairs—Taylor, Fisher, McCandless, Davis, Robison.
Roads and Bridges—Billingfelt, Robison, Taylor, Turner, Nagle.
Vice and Immorality—Kerr, Taylor, Graham, Burnett, Linderman.
Private Claims—Henszey, Stutzman, Billingfelt, Beck, McIntire.
Public Printing—Errett, Henszey, Robinson, Turner, Searight.
New Counties—Brown of Mercer, Kerr, Lowry, Searight, Beck.

Drug Inspector.

Mr. Connell presented a memorial of the State Medical Society for power to appoint a State Inspector of Drugs.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Errett—Repealing second section of act relating to election precincts in Allegheny county, passed 1868, which provides hereafter that each precinct shall be a separate, independent election district.

Authorizing the Trustees of the United Presbyterian Church of Tarentum to remove the dead from the church-yard to Prospect Cemetery.

Providing for the payment of damages awarded Allegheny Agricultural Society by act of 1862.

Authorizing four additional Notaries Public in Allegheny County.

Repealing jury act of 1867, so as to exempt Allegheny Co.

Supplement to act of March 25th, 1867, enlarging the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas in chartering insurance companies, confining the capital stock to be not less than $100,000, half paid in.

Joint resolution pronouncing the naturalization laws defective, and requesting our Congressmen as early as possible to amend the same, to prevent fraud, secure purity of the ballot, and punish fraudulent issues.

By Mr. Graham—Incorporating the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of Western Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Olmsted—Relating to fraudulent debtors.

By Mr. Stinson—Changing the time of city, ward, borough and township elections to the time of the general election; allowing writs of error on feigned issues.

By Mr. Lowry—Erecting a new county out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren.

Resolutions Passed.

Mr. Fisher introduced a resolution instructing the Senate and House Committees on Library to examine and report the worth of the bound volumes of the *Herald*, *Tribune*, &c., belonging to J. E. Barr & Co., of Lancaster. Passed.

Mr. Connell introduced a joint resolution to purchase two thousand copies of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers for each House to send to friends by express, and not by mail. Passed.

Mr. Coleman—Joint resolution for a committee of three from each House to examine the depreciated and unavailable funds in the Treasury, and report the best means of disposing of the same. Passed.

Mr. Errett—Resolution referring that part of the Governor's Message relating to registry law to a select committee of five, all bills, papers, resolutions, &c. on the subject to be referred to them. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Lowry, Rev. E. L. Baily was appointed Chaplain.

Resolutions were passed ordering two thousand copies of the Auditor General's report on railroads; two thousand copies of the Adjutant General's report; two thousand copies of the Surveyor General's, and two thousand copies of the Auditor General's regular report.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. Fisher—A joint resolution for final adjournment on March 4th, which the Senate refused to consider.

State Treasurer.

Nominations for State Treasurer were then made. Mr. Errett nominated Robert W. Mackey. Mr. Fisher nominated Morrow B. Lowry. Mr. Nagle nominated William M. Singerly. Mr. Beck, Democrat, nominated W. W. Irwin, the present Treasurer. Mr. Davis nominated Charles Cooper. Mr. Randall nominated T. B. Searight. Mr. McCandless nominated Wm. V. McGrath. Mr. Errett was appointed teller.

Mr. Connell presented the petition of Saml. B. Thomas and ninety others, contesting the election of Thos. Greenbank as District Judge of Philadelphia, and offered a resolution for a conference with the House on Thursday for the purpose of selecting a committee to try the case. Passed.

Adjourned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 13, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Searight—Authorizing the School Directors of Redstone township, Fayette county, to levy bounty tax; authorizing stockholders of Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company to change name; establishing a ferry over the Monongahela river in Fayette and Washington counties.

Mr. Henszey—Providing for the appointment and election of Police Commissioners; appointment of superintendent of police and other police officers in Philadelphia.

Mr. Taylor—Supplement to election laws, being the new registry bill.

Mr. Turner — Incorporating the Hemlock and Muncy Railroad Company.

Mr. White—Allowing writs of error in rules upon attorneys.

Mr. Lowry—Supplement for Marine Hospital, Erie.

Mr. Coleman—Authorizing Railroad and Canal Companies to declare dividends out of any undivided profits previously earned.

Petitions.

Mr. Errett introduced a resolution that hereafter petitions shall only be presented Tuesdays and Thursdays. Adopted.

The Senators then proceeded to the hall of the House to elect State Treasurer. After which adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Printing Reports.

Mr. Rea, of Erie, offered a resolution for two thousand copies of the Adjutant Generals and Surveyor Generals reports. Adopted.

Mr. Painter, of Lycoming, a resolution for five thousand Auditor General's railway reports. Amended by Mr. Webb, of Bradford, to three thousand, and adopted.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, a resolution granting the use of the hall to Hon. George Connell next Tuesday evening, for a lecture on the subject, "One flag and one government for the North American Continent." Adopted.

Mr. Cornman, of Cumberland, a resolution for three thousand legislative hand-books. Adopted.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny—Relating to courts in Allegheny county, allowing legal business to be published in the legal journals.

Mr. Miller, of Allegheny—Authorizing additional Notary Publics in Allegheny.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia—Joint resolution paying the widow of A. W. Benedict, formerly clerk of the House, two hundred dollars due him at his death. Passed.

The Registry Law.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga—A resolution making Committees of each house on the Registry Law a joint committee. Adopted. The Democrats opposed it. The House Committee is as follows: Strang, Nicholson, Brown of Huntingdon, McCullough and Rogers; Senate Committee: Errett, Stinson, Olmstead, Davis and Connell.

Election of State Treasurer.

The joint convention then elected the State Treasurer. Seventy-six Republicans voted for Robert W. Mackey; fifty-one Democrats voted for Charles W. Cooper; Senator Fisher voted for M. B. Lowry. Senators Lowry and Billingfelt did not vote. Senators Wallace and Linderman and Representative McCullough were absent. Mr. Mackey was declared duly elected.

The New Registry Law.

The bill introduced by Senator Taylor, of Beaver, to-day in the Senate, being the new Registry Law, is *the* act of the session, and will be supported by the Republican members of the Legislature. It embraces nearly all the provisions of the act of last year, but has been well considered by the legal talent of the State, and will undoubtedly pass. The act is exciting much attention, and the Democrats will oppose it. The substance of the bill is that the election officers of Philadelphia shall meet on the second Thursday preceding the second Tuesday of October and Presidential elections, continuing in session from ten in the morning to seven in the evening each secular day till the evening of the following Tuesday. Outside of Philadelphia election officers shall meet on the second Monday preceding the regular October and Presidential elections, and continue in session from nine to seven o'clock of that and the following day. The revising board shall have due discretion as to the striking off of the names of the dead, etc. Naturalized voters at the election may be questioned as to all facts on oath. On petition of fifty voters of the county, or five in the district, the Court may appoint two sober officers of opposite party as Inspectors, and if unlawfully interfered with, and the election be contested, the votes shall be rejected. A majority of the Return Judges may reject the returns. If there be fraudulent naturalization in open Court, the naturalization code provides that the Prothonotary shall be deprived of office for negligence. All special acts are repealed. This act will undoubtedly pass, supported by the Republican members. It is argued as not conflicting with the Constitution.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1869.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill.

The House was in a bad humor to-day, but yet managed to do a good deal of business. The first thing of importance that came up was the bill of Colonel Washburn, of Indiana, to repeal the tenure-of-office act. The Judiciary Committee had considered General Butler's bill for the same purpose introduced during the first week of the session, and had agreed to report upon it favorably. It was feared, however, that they would not be called till near the end of February, and therefore another bill was introduced, which the Committee indorsed. It was put through without debate under the operation of the previous question by 119 to 47, all those in the negative being Republicans, and the affirmative vote including thirty-three Democrats.

The Elective Franchise.

Governor Boutwell reported from the Judiciary Committee a new constitutional amendment that the right of any citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged in any way except for crime; and also a bill giving all citizens, without regard to color, the right to vote in all national elections, saying he would not call them up for discussion till the middle of next week.

Louisiana Affairs.

The report on affairs in Louisiana, sent to Congress to-day by the Secretary of War, covers sub-reports from a great number of officers in that State, made during the last ten or twelve weeks. The officers who investigated the riot of the 28th of September at Opelousas, in St. Landry Parish, submit nearly one hundred manuscript pages of evidence, showing that two whites were killed and four wounded, and twenty-five negroes killed and one wounded, and that fourteen or fifteen negroes who had been arrested and put in jail were a day or two afterwards taken out secretly and murdered deliberately and designedly. The officers who investigated the riot in the Parish of St. Bernard on the 25th and 26th of October also submit a large amount of evidence, and show that two whites were killed and one wounded and nine negroes killed and sixteen wounded. Gen. Hatch reports the crime for the month of November at two whites killed and four wounded or beaten, and nineteen negroes killed and fifty-three wounded or beaten. He says all the negroes were killed by whites, and that most of the outrages were committed on persons whose only offense was that they attended Republican political meetings. The officers who investigated the riots of September and October report that many negroes were horsewhipped or wounded by shooting, whose names could not be obtained, and whose cases were therefore not reported officially.

The Legal Tender Act.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the legal tender act is likely to be delayed for several weeks. Persons who feel themselves pretty well acquainted with the individual views of the judges, express the opinion that the constitutionality of the act will be affirmed; although if it were not for the immediate effect that an adverse decision would have upon the commercial interests of the country a majority would probably pronounce against the law. At the meeting of the Court for consolidation yesterday, Justices Miller and Field were appointed to revise the present system of conducting business of the Court, with a view to securing reasonable expedition in the business of national litigation.

The Protectorate of Hayti.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee expect to report their Protectorate resolution to-morrow, but will not try to get it passed at present. The chairman understands it to be the wish of the people of Hayti and San Domingo that we should do this thing, and there is a report that some of the high officials of Hayti have already had correspondence with our State Department on the subject.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1869.

Card from General Grant.

Gen. Grant authorizes the statement that the articles written by an occasional correspondent of the New York *World*, and purporting to relate conversations, or furnish opinions of his in regard to public men and public matters, are utterly without foundation. No human being has ever listened to or shared such conversations as those reported. General Grant would not deem it becoming in him to contradict the articles in question, if they simply affected himself, but as they are evidently written with a view to embroil his relations with prominent gentlemen, most of them his personal or political friends, or at least to outrage their just sensibilities, he deviates in this instance from his usual course and pronounces the articles alluded to incorrect, indelicate and impertinent, in an extraordinary degree.

The Inauguration Ball.

The concurrent resolution giving the Rotunda and old Hall of Representatives was, after debate, killed, by yeas 22 and nays 34, as follows: Yeas—Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Nye, Patterson of Tennessee, Rice, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Wade and Williams. Nays—Abbott, Buckalew, Cameron, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Hendricks, McCreery, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Norton, Patterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Pool, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Wilson and Yates.

The Protectorate Scheme.

The House spent two hours upon General Banks's protectorate scheme, and had a very lively debate, in which a good many members participated, General Butler being the only one who supported it with any vigor. The thing was then tabled by 122 to 37, those who voted for it being Ashley, of Ohio, Banks, Blair, Boles, Boutwell, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Chanler, Clark of Kansas, Clift, Cobb, Denese, Driggs, Eliot of Massachusetts, Elliott of Arkansas, French, Garfield, Gore, Higby, Cooper, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Maynard, Mullins, Plants, Price, Prince, Sawyer, Sitgreaves, Spalding, Sypher, Twitchell, Vidal, Washburn of Indiana, Whittemore, Windom and Young. The scheme didn't prove to be near as strong as its friends believed.

The Alaska Territorial Bill

Then came in at the hands of Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, and was at once attacked by Washburne and others on the ground that there was no occasion to have a government up there at present. Mr. Washburne said it would cost fifty or sixty thousand dollars yearly, and be of no sort of use. Mr. Ferris thought we had better pay somebody seven million, two hundred thousand dollars to take the country off our hands, and several other members seemed of this opinion. The bill was killed so effectually that there were not enough mourners to get the yeas and nays.

Niagra Ship Canal.

Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, read a long written speech in Committee of the Whole, and the Niagara ship canal bill was then taken up, so as to be the first thing to-morrow.

The National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency sends a letter to Congress showing the following statistics about National Banks: Amount of dividends declared by National banking associations since their organization under the National banking act, $129,249,535; amount credited to real estate account, distinct from capital expended therefor, $649,045; amount credited to the surplus account $42,818,462; amount of undivided profits for year 1863, $25,250; amount of undivided profits for year 1864; $5,026,011; amount of undivided profits for year 1865, $189,414; amount of undivided profits for the year 1866, $14,352,184; amount of undivided profits for the year 1867, $14,669,814; amount of undivided profits for the year 1868, $6,484,145; all losses for year 1863, nothing; all losses for year 1864, $119,456; all losses for year 1865, $1,790,696; all losses for year 1866, $2,281,643; all losses for year 1867, $4,136,243; all losses for year 1868, $1,427,512.

The Pardon of Dr. Mudd.

A deputation of leading citizens of Prince Georges county, Maryland, waited on the President to-day to solicit the pardon of Dr. Mudd. The President listened to their address and referred them to the Attorney General, stating that all such petitions must come to him through that officer.

Traitors Made Happy.

The long expected action of the President to give effect to his amnesty proclamation took nobody by surprise. He reaches his end through an order from the Attorney General's office, directing the United States Attorney to enter *nolle prosequi* on all the indictments. This motion was accordingly made in the Court here to-day on the indictments found nearly four years ago against Davis and Breckinridge. The District Attorney at first proposed making some motion with reference to the indictment, but finally concluded to ask Mr. Evarts for instructions. This order is understood to dispose of the Davis case now before the Supreme Court, as well as of all suits in Richmond and elsewhere in which treason is charged.

The Inauguration Ball Scheme.

The defeat by the Senate to-day of the scheme of having the inauguration ball in the rotunda of the capitol, gives satisfaction to a number of Republican members of the House, who were not bold enough to attack it when it came before their body yesterday. The feeling among members and public men in regard to the propriety of having the ball in the capitol is very much divided, and while some persons praise the Senate for its action, others are strong in condemnation. There is talk of bringing the matter up again after some days of agitation.

Mississippi.

The Reconstruction Committee expected General Gillem to appear to-day and give evidence, but he sent a note saying he was detained by business at the War Department, and would be on hand to-morrow. They examined two or three unimportant witnesses, and received resolutions passed by meetings of citizens in various parts of Mississippi lately, asking the admission of the State under the election of last year.

Virginia Conservatives.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet concluded anything about the Georgia case. They are engaged to-day with the conservative gentlemen of Virginia, who presented their grievances at length and stated what changes they would like in their pending Constitution. The Committee heard them very courteously, but made no decision on the points they raised.

The Georgia Contested Case.

The House Committee on Elections to-day decided the Georgia case, so far as they were concerned. One of the contestants had a certificate from General Meade, and the other had one from Governor Bullock. The committee refused to give the seat to either, and will recommend the House to order a new election. Christy, one of the men, will ask to have his disabilities removed.

The Tariff.

The tariff men are a good deal demoralized by the action of the House yesterday on their bill. The Ways and Means are still considering it, and talking about amendments, but very few of its friends any longer have confidence that anything can be done with it at this session.

Fac Simile Stamps.

The House Postoffice Committee to-day reported their bill to prohibit the use of *fac simile* stamps for franking purposes. Mr. Washburne wanted it acted on and passed at once, but it could not well be got before the House, and therefore went over.

Minnesota Senator.

Private telegrams received here to-day from Minnesota say that the opposition to Governor Ramsey's re-election to the Senate have about given up the contest, and that he is sure of being chosen as his own successor.

The Women's Suffrage Convention

Meets here next week, and Lucy Stone and her husband are going to lecture on the question at issue on Friday evening of this week.

WASHINGTON, January 13.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The following telegram has just been received, dated Fort Hayes, Kansas, January 12:

Maj. Gen. W. A. Nichols, Assistant Adjutant:

GENERAL:—Major Sheridan, commanding at Fort Dodge, reports that Lieutenant Martin, of the Third Infantry, has just arrived from camp, and reports that Col. Evans has captured a Comanche village of sixty lodges. Three men of the Third Cavalry were wounded. No Indians were killed. Col. Evans had returned to his depot camp on the Canadian river.

[Signed] CHAUNCEY MCKEE, A. A. G.
W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant General.

PETITION FOR THE PARDON OF DR. MUDD.

A delegation composed of twelve citizens of Prince George county, Maryland, called on President Johnson this A. M., and presented a petition from the citizens of the county asking the pardon of Dr. Mudd. The President read their petition, and in response merely remarked that he would enclose it to the Attorney General for consideration by that official.

PROMOTED.

Col. G. A. Forsyth who distinguished himself in an Indian engagement in Kansas in September last has been brevetted Brigadier General for gallant conduct on that occasion.

ANOTHER RIVER DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, OHIO, January 11, 1869.

The steamer Silver Cloud was burned to the water's edge this afternoon, three miles above Point Pleasant. One deck passenger was lost. The crew made a narrow escape. Ash. Taylor, watchman, was badly hurt in jumping from the hurricane roof. The balance of the crew and passengers are all safe. The steamer Energy being close by came to our assistance and gave us all possible aid. Captain J. S. Downy and Clerk Earhart, Mr. Alshire and the whole crew, have our sincere thanks and shall never be forgotten by us for their kindness in every way. The crew and passengers of the Silver Cloud lost everything they had.

J. B. CONWAY.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday morning, says: While the Silver Cloud No. 2 was lying at the foot of Broadway, on Saturday evening, preparing to depart for Pittsburgh, some bales in her engine room, on the starboard side, were discovered to be on fire. When the alarm was given, the crew of the Clarksville, lying alongside the Cloud, were engaged in pumping water into her boilers for the purpose of testing them. They immediately turned the hose on the burning hay, and soon extinguished the fire, which might otherwise have proved disastrous. Circumstances led Captain Conway to believe the fire to be the work of an incendiary. After the excitement had subsided, the Silver Cloud left for Pittsburg, having secured 600 bales of hay below here and two hundred here. One of her pilots was Elbert Williamson.

NEW YORK FRAUDS.

Thirty Thousand Fraudulent Votes Cast by Repeaters in New York City—Successful Investigation by the Congressional Committee.

NEW YORK, January 11.—It is stated that the Congressional Investigating Committee have a pile of testimony, sufficient to hang, politically, here many prominent politicians. They have evidence to prove that not less than thirty thousand fraudulent votes were cast in this city by repeaters alone. The business was reduced to a science, and had it not received such a sudden check by Marshal Murray, no doubt it would have become of general application in all the large cities of the Union. By this timely action Marshal Murray prevented the 30,000 from becoming 60,000. Several of the witnesses testify that they voted from nine to thirty-nine times each. These witnesses have testified because those who employed them did not pay them according to agreement. The committee have summoned nearly four hundred witnesses upon the one question of issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. These papers were offered by the hundred and thousand. The committee have the testimony of the printer who manufactured the documents, who had his presses running from the first of June up almost to the day of election. He printed over one hundred thousand of them. The committee have evidence that the naturalization evidence in the County Clerk's office is rapidly being destroyed.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD IMBROGLIO.

Injunction Granted the Directors—The Road Placed in the Hands of a Receiver.

Judges Prentiss and Foote, at Cleveland, yesterday, granted an injunction at the instance of W. S. C. Otis, attorney of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company against the new Board of Directors, restraining it from operating or interfering with the road. The following notice will appear in papers there this morning: "Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and to all persons interested, that Reuben F. Smith, Esq., has this day been appointed Receiver of this Railroad Company, and that the Directors, Executive Committee, Financial Agent and Treasurer of said company have been enjoined from performing any official act by the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

[Signed] "J. N. MCCULLOUGH,
"President C. & P. Railroad Company,
"CLEVELAND, January 12, 1869."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Paris Conference.

PARIS, January 13.—The official journal reports that the conference on the Eastern question held a brief session yesterday and adjourned until Thursday next. Mr. Raugabe, the Grecian Minister, was not present. The conduct of the Greek Government in taking exception to the exclusion of its representative from the conference is condemned. Greece assented to the propriety of a similar exclusion from the Congress of 1856, though the Sublime Porte was then represented in that body, and this is held as a precedent for the action of the present conference.

PARIS, January 13, Evening.—The exclusion of the Grecian Ambassador threatens to break up the conference. It is not considered probable that the Grecian Government will acquiesce, and its reply to the demand of its representative for instructions is not likely to prove favorable, in which case the conference will in all probability adjourn indefinitely. Meantime the Plenipotentiaries have applied to their Governments for further instructions. It is understood that Russia condemns the attitude which Greece has assumed toward the conference.

Expulsion of the Grecian Minister Justified by the Sublime Porte.

VIENNA, January 13.—A circular from the Sublime Porte to the European powers justifying its recent action against Greece is published here. It says the Turkish Government does not expect that the Conference of Paris will arrive at any settlement. The ultimatum sent to Greece was a declaration that the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire must not be interfered with.

Capture of Cretan Insurrectionists.

LONDON, January 13.—Reports of the capture by the Turkish forces of members of the Cretan Insurrectionists Government are confirmed. Four of the Cretan officials were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. The books and documents of the government fell into the hands of the Turks.

The Succession to the Spanish Throne.

FLORENCE, January 13.—The *Epoca* asserts that the governments of France and Italy and Senorolisaga, Spanish Minister to Paris, and at least one member of the provisional government of Spain advocate the claims of Prince Amedius, Duke of Avinta, to the throne of Spain.

All disturbances attending the collection of the mill tax have ceased.

Recalled.

PARIS, January 13.—It is stated to-day that Raugabe, present ambassador at Paris from Greece, has been recalled to replace Bulgarias as president of the ministry.

Matters in Prussia.

VIENNA, January 13.—The *Evening Post*, official journal, says Count Bismarck had told Count Wimperffen, Austrian Minister at Berlin, that the retention of Baron Beust in office would provoke serious action on the part of Prussia.

Offers of Troops to Quiet the Insurrection in Cuba.

MADRID, January 13.—The authorities are in receipt of offers of men and money from all quarters of Spain to recover Cuba from the hands of the insurgents.

Restoration of Mail Service Asked.

LONDON, January 13.—London merchants are extensively petitioning the Government to restore the mail service between Southampton and New York.

MEXICO.

AN EARTHQUAKE AT COLIMA.

Hills Levelled—Trees Uprooted—A Large Number of Persons Buried in the Ruins of Falling Buildings.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9.—A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives an account of a terrible earthquake experienced in that city on the morning of December 20th. For several days previous, the volcano of Colima, thirty miles from the city, exhibited symptoms of internal commotion, sending forth smoke and steam, accompanied by rumblings and shakings of the earth, and on the morning of the 20th by a gentle rocking of the earth, which gradually increased in violence until the walls cracked and everything breakable in the houses was demolished. The vibration from northeast to southwest lasted nearly forty seconds. The cathedral, warehouses and brick buildings cracked from top to bottom. People started from their sleep and rushed frantically for the plaza.

It is reported that several persons were killed by the falling of the National Hotel. The shock was felt for a long distance in the interior. In several places the ground opened, trees were uprooted, hills levelled, water courses changed, and a general upheaval of the earth took place. At the city of Manzillo, the Cathedral building, which had stood the shocks of earthquakes and storms for over a century, was riven from top to bottom. Even the tiles on the roof were broken. Some eighteen or twenty persons were crushed by the falling walls of the American Hotel; three others were buried in the ruins of the warehouse of Wassemann & Co.

CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection—Affairs in Mexico—Reported Government Successes, and their Denial by Friends of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, January 12.—Dates from Neuvitas to the 10th, are received. Count Valmuseda was unable to reach Sitaneon, and was surrounded and hard pressed by the insurgents.

A portion of Matansas volunteers have gone over to the rebels.

It is reported the troops are returning and are destroying buildings and plantations on their line of march. Arms are frequently landed for the insurgents.

News from the City of Mexico to the second is at hand. President Juarez gave an official breakfast to the members of his cabinet and other invited guests, at which General Rosencrans was present. The American Minister assured Senor Tedaja that the President and the succeeding administration of the United States entertained and would entertain the most cordial feeling for the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Emile Lasre has obtained a concession for the Guyamas railroad, and the bill only wants its last reading in the Mexican Congress.

HAVANA, January 13.—The police were recently informed there was a secret deposit of arms in a house on Cormen street. They proceeded to the spot and found two hundred carbines and revolvers, and other weapons, together with ammunitien, &c. On attempting to take possession of the arms they were fired upon by the populace. A policeman and soldier were killed, and two celadors wounded, one mortally. The arms were finally taken away and quiet restored. The person who led the attack on the police has been arrested.

A steamer has arrived from Santiago de Cuba with imporrant news. According to dispatches by the Government, Villa Calso has been retaken by the Spanish troops. Official accounts also represent that Count Valmazeda defeated the rebels at Sibancion, Caseorro and Guaimaro. He then marched on to Tanas and effected a junction with the forces of Colonel Lone. The unised forces had commenced to advance on Bayamo. A report from Mazanillo declares that Valmazeda has actually captured Bayaneo. It is also reported that the revolutionary chieftains, Cespeds and Aguilera, were in the vicinity of Mazanillo and had offered to surrender to Valmazida, on condition that their present rank in the Spanish army be guaranteed them. This account is discredited, as incompatible with the reputed charac'er of the men, and it is deemed improbable that their companions would permit such action.

The official report of affairs in the interior are flatly contradicted by advices privately received by the friends of the insurgents in this city. It is denied that Valmazeda has captured Bayama, and maintained on the contrary that he has been defeated, with a loss of many men and part of his artillery and baggage train. The next steamer from San Diago will bring fuller news, and is anxiously awaited.

Cheap and Good Smoke-House.

A Western New York farmer publishes his plan of a small, cheap, and good smoke-house, which, as it may contain some practical hints for our readers, we append:

No farmer should be without a good smoke-house, and such a one as will be fire-proof and tolerably secure from thieves. Fifty hams can be smoked at one time in a smoke-house seven by eight feet square. Mine is six by seven, and is large enough for most farmers. I first dug all the ground out below where the frost would reach, and filled it up to the surface with small stones. On this I laid my brick floor, in lime-mortar. The walls are brick, eight inches thick, and seven feet high, with a door on one side two feet wide. The door should be made of wood and lined with sheet-iron. For the top I put on joists, two by four, set up edgewise, and eight and a half inches from center to center, covered with brick, and put on a heavy coat of mortar. I built a small chimney on the top in the center, arching it over and covering it with a single roof in the usual way. An arch should be built on the outside, with a small iron door to shut it up, similar to a stove door, with a hole from the arch through the wall of the smoke-house, and an iron grate over it. The arch is much more convenient and better to put the fire in, than to build a fire inside the smoke-house, and the chimney causes a draft through into the smoke-house. Good corn-cobs or hickory wood are the best materials to make a smoke for hams. The cost of such a smoke-house as I describe is about $20.

A Wicked Scandal.

A rumor that George Bancroft, the American Ambassador in Berlin, was courting the youngest daughter of Giacomo Meyerbeer, has been traced to the famous Louisa Muhlbach (Clara Mundt), who wished to make Mr. Bancroft's acquaintance, but was informed that the historian and ambassador had refused to comply with her wishes in a rather disdainful manner. Being of a most irascible and vindictive temper, and having also an old grudge against M'lle Meyerbeer, Madame Mundt circulated in Berlin the story that Bancroft wanted to marry Meyerbeer's daughter. The mother of the young lady has written a very indignant letter to the authoress of "Joseph the Second" and "Louisa of Prussia." The story is the more curious from the fact that Mrs. Bancroft is with her husband in Berlin.

A PROCESS has been discovered in Paris for the prevention of the decay of wood. As the result of a five years' experience, a paint is recommended which at the same time possesses the advantage of being impervious to water. It is composed of fifty parts of tar, forty parts of finely crushed chalk, five hundred parts of fine, white, hard sand, four parts of linseed oil, one part of the red oxide of copper in its native state, and finally, one part of sulphuric acid. In order to manufacture the paint from this multiplicity of materials, the tar, chalk, sand, and oil are first heated in an iron kettle; the oxide and sulphuric acid are then added with a good deal of precaution. The mass is then very carefully mixed and applied while hot. When thoroughly dry, this paint is as hard as a stone.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* says: The vast number of houses in Philadelphia makes the insurable valuation of property much higher than in other cities of the new world, so that in point of fact Philadelphia is the leading insurance mart of the Continent. All the foreign and domestic companies doing a general business in the United States seek this market naturally, and the competition is so great as to enable all to insure here on favorable terms.

Weekly Commercial.

ANOTHER RAILROAD CALAMITY.

Sleeping Car Thrown Over an Embankment on the Pan Handle Railroad—Three Persons Killed Outright and Several Others Injured—The Car Consumed in Flames—Account from the Railroad Officials and also a Statement from an Injured Passenger.

A fearful accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati Railroad, Pan Handle route, at an early hour Tuesday morning, resulting in the total destruction of a sleeping car, the instant killing of three persons, and the injuring of several others.

STATEMENT OF THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

J. S. Dorrington, Esq., General Freight Agent of the Company, furnished our reporter the following particulars of the accident, as far as it had been ascertained at last accounts: [illegible]

THE ACCIDENT.

[illegible]

AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

[illegible]

THE DEAD.

The first body taken out of the wreck was that of John C. McPherson, a practicing lawyer of Springfield, Ohio. The next body found was that of John Allen, conductor of the sleeping car. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Brief History of Crete.

The history of Crete, done up in a nut-shell, embraces the following facts from the earliest traditions of history. [illegible]

The Lake Superior Mines.

The Canadian mines in the region of Lake Superior are rapidly increasing in value and importance. We learn that the Thunder Bay Mining Company, near Fort William, are pushing their operations with much energy, and are now engaged in sinking two shafts, one of them is already excavated sixty and the other seventy feet deep. All the present depth there is a good show of silver. With an experienced Superintendent lately from the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Largest Cast from Rolls in the World.

[illegible]

A NEW gas burning stove has recently been patented, which, it is asserted, is simple and effective in its action, and moderate in the cost of the fuel. [illegible]

AN OCEAN OUTLET FOR NEVADA.—The project of cutting a railroad from the Humboldt to the Colorado river, through the Reese river, White Pine, and Pahranagat mining regions, suggests anew the practicability of providing an ocean outlet for the State of Nevada and the Utah Basin [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 13, 1869.

The local banks generally have not as yet, since the first of the present year, been able to accommodate any outside applicants. Discounts are strictly confined to customer paper. Regular depositors and customers obtain now a pretty liberal supply in the way of discounts; but there is a good deal of outside paper which is only taken by the customers of private discount houses and some new Savings Banks and Trust Companies.

United States bonds were barely steady today. General Butler's financial scheme assists the "bears" in holding prices down. The *World* says "his plan is not without ingenuity and a certain sort of architectural symmetry, but built upon a ridiculously unstable foundation and supported by sophistries, we can't call them arguments, which could be generated only in the brains of a demagogue." Whatever scheme may be concocted that does not embrace the integrity of the contract to the holder, namely the principal and interest payable in gold, cannot meet the favor of the present Congress, which stands pledged by the triumph of the last election to carry it out in good faith. The decline in the prices of last week is accounted for the efforts of the "bears" who circulated a report that Mr. McCulloch had engaged to deliver to a Wall street house [illegible] of new sixty-Fives within the present month. The Assistant Treasurer denies that there is any truth in the statement; but says that he has on hand certain odd lots of bonds amounting in all to [illegible], which he proposes to sell. The undertone of the market is decidedly strong, owing to the steady demand from the country and local investors; but the upward tendency is subject to constant check from dealers who have failed to provide themselves with bonds, and from an extensive short interest. Another report was that an artificial stringency is to be attempted. The New York *Post* says this is not credited. The flow of currency from the interior into New York still continues, which is largely in excess of remittances to the South. The *World* remarks that there is a very large uncovered short interest in the market, and the increasing demand for investment, with the natural advance in prices which take place every spring, place the "bears" in an embarrassing position. There is a good borrowing demand for Government bonds, and the future is favorable to higher prices from the absorption by investors.

The railway stock market acted strongly to-day, establishing an advance at the close on all the list. Fort Wayne appears to lead the market, and closed higher than it has been for years past. Cleveland and Pittsburgh is without much change from yesterday's figures, except at the close, when it advanced over one per cent. We are assured by a gentleman well informed on the subject, and whose judgment can be depended upon for a safe conclusion, that the injunction granted by Judges [illegible] and Prentiss against the action of the new board of this company, will stand without danger of being dissolved. Minority stockholders in a corporation have rights which courts of equity will protect and there will be no such vacillation in Ohio as has occurred in New York. It is remarked that the half million voted to Lane to be opened in litigation, will not do him much good until he gets it. The *World*, speaking of Monday's market, says: Cleveland and Pittsburgh was weak early in the day at 82¾, under the influence of "bear" reports that it was a good sale, which emanated from the Erie director who is manipulating the stock, and was formerly notorious in Wilkesbarre coal. It is stated that this Wilkesbarre coal Erie director wants to work a short interest into Pittsburgh for the purpose of twisting it; but the past history of Pittsburgh and Wilkesbarre Coal shows that the outside public is certain to lose, whether they buy long or sell short any stock in the hands of the manipulator. [illegible]

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

[illegible]

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

[illegible]

—Messrs. Jno. B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

[illegible]

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

[illegible]

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company [illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY EVENING, January 12, 1869.

There was more doing in our general market to-day, but prices have not undergone any material change for some time past.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Are in good demand at $3 00@5 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality. In a retail way, some extra barrels sell as high as $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in kegs at 70@75c, and in crocks at [illegible] ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—Market dull and drooping, with good receipts. It requires a very extra article of table butter to command over 32c ₱ ℔. We quote fair to choice at 30@32c ₱ ℔.

BEANS—Dull. Choice small white we quote inactive at $2 50 ₱ bush.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market quiet, with fair receipts, and holders firm at quotations. We quote shoulders at 15c; sugar-cured hams 19c; lard in tierces 19@19½c and in buckets 20@20½c ₱ ℔. Mess pork $30 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Market steady at $6@9 ₱ bbl, as to quality and size of package.

CHEESE—Market quiet and unchanged. We quote Ohio Goshen at 16@16½c; Factory 17@18c; New York Goshen 20c; Hamburg 16@16½c; Ohio Sweitzer at 24c; Limburg 20c, and Western Reserve 15@16c ₱ ℔.

EGGS—There is a fair supply and the market is dull at 28@30c ₱ dozen for fresh.

DRESSED HOGS—Market firm with light receipts, and we quote in a retail way at $12 00@12 25 per hundred as to quality.

DRIED FRUITS—Firm. We quote peaches at [illegible] for quarters, and 16@17c for halves. Apples are firm at 10@11½c, as to quality.

Groceries.

We have little or no change to note since the opening of the new year—dullness appears to rule and purchases are only made to supply immediate wants. Merchants generally feel disposed to curtail the credit system as much as possible, and consequently those sales are materially reduced. The scarcity of money is felt throughout the country, and prudent purchasers will not feel disposed to invest largely until there is a change. Prices remain about the same as our last report and are still firm at the quotations.

The following are the current quotations for choice articles:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, [illegible]; Laguayra, 27@28c; Rio, fancy, 26@27c; choice, 25@26c; prime, 24½@25c; fair, 23½c; good, 23@24c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 50; Imperial and Gunpowder, do., $1 25@2 00; Japan, $1 00@1 35; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 03; other choice brands, $1 00@1 10; fair to good, 70@80c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 12½@13½c; Cuba, 12½@13½c; Sugar House, 10½c; Crushed, Granulated, and Powdered, 16½c; A Coffee, 15¾c; B coffee 15½; extra C, 15½c; C 15½c; Yellow Coffee, 14½c; Demerara, 15c; Clarified, 13½@14c; N. O. good, 13½c; prime, 14½c; choice, 15@15½c.

MOLASSES—Porto Rico, 62½ to 80c; English Islands, 80@85c; New Orleans, 85c.

RICE—Carolina, 10@11c; Rangoon, 10½c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 25c; cider vinegar, 25@30c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Bay Mackerel, $28; No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $32; No. 2 Bay Mackerel, $17 50; No. 2 Shore Mackerel, $16 50; No. 3 large, $14 00; No. 3 large half bbls $7 25; No. 3 medium $12 50. Codfish, good to extra, are quoted at 7@8½c ₱ ℔. White Fish $9 50; Lake Herring, $4 50.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c. Sal [illegible].

SPICES—Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 50c; Nutmegs, $1 50; Cassia, 60c; Ginger, 35c; Allspice, 35c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s, Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbitt's, 15c; Oakley's, 11½c; Wilson & Gorman's Rosin, 5@7c; Wilson & Gorman's Excelsior, 9c; Wilson & Gorman's Woman's Friend, 10c; Reed & Johnson's No. 2 Family, 8c; Reed & Johnson's Best Family, 10c; Colgate's Assorted Toilet, ¼ and ½s, $5 85 ₱ box; Colgate's Palm, ¼ and ½s, $6 50 ₱ box; Assorted Toilet, 22c ₱ ℔.

LYE—Penna. Salt Co.'s Lye and Potash $6 25.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 20c for full weight; mould candles, ₱ ℔ 16c.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manila, 90c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store 12½c.

DROP SHOT—Per keg $3 25.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch, 13c; Silver Gloss, 12½c; Corn starch, 13½c; Satin Gloss, 12½c.

TAR—North Carolina, $4 75@5 25.

BROOMS—$3 25@5 00 ₱ dozen.

HOMINY—Dull at $6 25@6 50 ₱ barrel.

LARD OIL—Very firm. We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 50@1 60, and No. 2 at $1 30@1 35 ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED—The following are the Pearl Mill prices per hundred: Bran $1 10; ship stuff $1 50; middling $2 00; screenings $1 00 and Rye shorts $2 00.

POTATOES—Market inactive. We quote peachblows dull at [illegible] ₱ bushel from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of choice at $17@18 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

ONIONS—Dull at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

SALT—We quote Allegheny river brands at [illegible] ₱ bbl in large lots, and [illegible] ₱ bbl in a retail way.

HAY—Baled hay is dull at [illegible] ₱ ton. On account of bad roads there are but few receipts by country wagons.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged. We quote from store choice spring wheat flour [illegible]; good spring wheat flour [illegible], and winter wheat flour in sacks, [illegible], and in barrels at [illegible] ₱ bbl. St. Louis [illegible] ₱ bbl. The various city mills are running to near their full capacity, and the demand is sufficient to carry off all their products. The Pearl Mills quote the prices for their brands of flour made of the best wheat as follows: Extra family flour in barrels at $9 50, and in sacks at $9 20 ₱ bbl; double extra family in barrels at $10 25, and in sacks at [illegible] ₱ bbl; spring wheat flour in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $7 70 ₱ bbl; Graham flour $9 50 in barrels and in sacks $9 20 ₱ bbl. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra family (winter) in barrels [illegible], and in sacks [illegible] ₱ bbl; double extra family in barrels [illegible] and in sacks $9 50 ₱ bbl, and spring $8 00 in bbls and $7 70 in sacks ₱ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is a large stock on the market and prices continue to droop. We quote at $4 00 ₱ hundred, and very little selling at that figure.

CORNMEAL—Sales of new cornmeal at $1 00 ₱ bushel, old yellow at [illegible], and extra white at [illegible] ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—The grain market is still devoid of animation. We quote red winter wheat nominal in this market at [illegible] per bushel, as to quality. New corn is in fair receipt and selling from depot at [illegible] ₱ bushel, and from store at [illegible] ₱ bushel, as to dryness. There is no old corn in the market, and it would readily bring [illegible] in elevator. Oats are duller at [illegible] ₱ bushel in depot and [illegible] in store. Rye is in demand at [illegible] ₱ bushel. Barley is neglected and not quotable.

WHISKY—There is a continued good demand for whisky. [illegible] Very old whiskies are scarce, and held at high and nominal prices, varying from [illegible] ₱ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, January 12, 1869.

The market yesterday was very firm and excited, with a heavy demand for crude and refined at a further advance. For the latter no transactions were reported which is in consequence of a scarcity of sellers. By a comparison with previous prices it will be seen that there is a material advance for nearly all descriptions. Holders of both descriptions were not anxious to sell as their faith extends to higher prices. Short sellers are in a bad fix. Their days for settlement are steadily approaching—while the "longs" are in the best of humor. We are reported the following sales:

REFINED—Market very strong—holders not offering their stocks. [illegible]

CRUDE OIL—We have to announce increased firmness and a further advance in prices, with large sales [illegible]

[illegible]

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

[illegible]

COAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

Petroleum at New York.

[illegible]

Provisions at Cincinnati.

[illegible]

Canned Fruits, &c.

[illegible]

Nashville Cotton Market.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
MONDAY EVENING, January 11, 1869.

Since our report of Wednesday last the receipts of cattle and hogs have been large, with a fair supply of sheep, and the yards present the old appearance of the usual amount of business occuring before the holidays. During the holidays there was but a limited amount of transactions. Early in the past week the receipts began to increase, and the countenances of old drovers and buyers were again to be seen. Up to Wednesday morning the receipts, however, were not large enough, especially in cattle, to cause a decline in the prices obtained the previous week. Since then the receipts have been liberal, and on Wednesday afternoon cattle holders gave way, and on Saturday evening there were only some 8 cars of cattle held over to this morning. The receipts of cattle from Wednesday morning foot up 107 cars, containing about 1,800 head. Of this number we have reported sales of 763 head, at a slight decline from Wednesday's report, but from the extra large number reported in the Allegheny Yards this morning, some sixty car loads in all, and thirty car loads more than required by the market (which will no doubt be driven in to the Pennsylvania Central Yards this evening), buyers are expecting a rapid decline in prices. The sales of cattle reported from Wednesday noon to Saturday night were as follows, from which all interested can glean more information, taking into consideration number, weight and price, and the sales in regular order as reported on the books of Mr. Martin, the efficient officer in charge of the yards, commencing on Wednesday noon and terminating on Saturday evening:

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Weight.	Price ₱ Cwt.	No.	Weight.	Price ₱ Cwt.
19	18,075	$5 50	20	18,275	5 87
2	4,300	9 00	17	20,075	7 87
15	16,225	7 50	4	3,950	7 87
15	15,000		8	6,625	5 00
1 bull	1,800		35	39,275	6 00
2	2,450		4 bulls	4,550	4 50
[illegible]	20,275	6 62	22	20,350	6 00
[illegible]	20,300	7 50	17	16,750	4 60
21	25,825	5 00	14	15,200	
20	20,875	6 75	8	9,950	7 25
1 steer	910	5 00	18	18,075	6 00
40	43,450	7 12	10	11,150	6 25
4	3,550	4 50	1 cow	915	5 00
16	15,125	5 12	4	4,150	6 12
4	3,975	6 50	1	1,225	5 00
1	1,465		2 cows	2,250	6 12
[illegible]	19,085		1 steer	950	6 75
[illegible]	18,400		2	2,725	7 00
[illegible]	17,475	5 25	21	18,075	5 25
[illegible]	16,075	8 50	20	21,100	6 50
[illegible]	22,550		1 cow	1,075	
		8 50	19	18,950	6 37
			1	1,825	
11	12,025	6 25	4	3,850	
[illegible]	17,175		2	2,425	7 25
1	1,100	6 25	2	3,200	7 12
[illegible]	4,975	5 37	2	2,400	7 62
[illegible]	16,425	4 50	15	19,675	
			20	18,150	

HOGS—The receipts since Wednesday morning last were 162 car loads, or about 16,000 head in round numbers, and the sales as reported on the scale books were as follows:

Wednesday January 6 ... 2,929 head.
Thursday January 7 ... 2,650 head.
Friday January 8 ... 1,662 head.
Saturday January 9 ... 1,493 head.
Total ... 8,734 head.

The market has been very brisk, but at the close on Saturday there was a decline of from [illegible] per hundred, and this morning indications point to a still further decline. About twenty-five car loads were on the market this morning, and buyers appeared loth to take hold. We quote the closing prices on Saturday evening last as follows: Fancy assorted, $11 10@11 25; Philadelphia hogs $11 00; Baltimore, $10 25; best Yorkers, $9 75; medium, $9 50; culls $9 00; and scallawags $8 50 per hundred. It is quite probable that by Wednesday next we shall note a further decline, but it will not likely in that time amount to any magnitude, and appearances are unfavorable for any great decline during the balance of the season.

SHEEP—There continues a fair demand for sheep and they are selling readily at the prices noted one week ago. The sales since our last report were as follows:

Wednesday, Jan. 6 ... 3,901 head.
Thursday, Jan. 7 ... 1,156 head.
Friday, Jan. 8 ... 1,540 head.
Saturday, Jan. 9 ... 719 head.
Total ... 7,316 head.

The receipts of sheep since Wednesday morning last were 28 cars containing 5,500 head, and this morning there were only about four car loads on the market. We quote common to good at [illegible] ₱ hundred, and prime to extra at [illegible] ₱ hundred. Market firm this morning.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 13, 1869.

CATTLE—Since our report of Monday last, the receipts of cattle have been large, and the market up to noon to-day was extremely dull, at a decline of fully 50c per hundred. There were on sale to-day about seventy cars of cattle, and but few buyers in the market. The sales from Monday morning to noon to-day amounted to only 114 head, at a general range of from $3 25 to $8 00, and to command anything like the latter figure requires an extra article. The sales reported for the week commencing Wednesday morning, January 6, foot up 877 head. It was expected that if more Eastern buyers came into the market this afternoon and on Thursday, and holders give way in prices—an inevitable thing they will have to do, or ship East—that there would be considerable sales made. When we left the yards buyers and sellers were wide apart, with an inclination on the part of sellers to give way. The sales reported since Monday morning last were as follows:

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Smith & Hise	to McGarvey	21	18,075	$6 25
McGarvey	to Layton	18	16,825	
Haskell	to Filmer & Co	17	19,075	7 50
Smith & Hise	to Hise	5	3,875	4 50
[illegible]	to Stamberg	3	[illegible]	5 25
Gibson	to Gibson & Co	21	20,575	8 00
Trueman & Lehman	to Gibson & Co	18	21,625	7 65

A lot of 17 head sold on private terms.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep have increased, and more than required in the market were on sale. Buyers were few and prices considerably lower. There were fully 40 car loads, or nearly 8,000 head, on sale to-day, and but few were sold up to noon. The sales reported since Wednesday morning last were as follows:

	Head.
Wednesday, January 6	3,901
Thursday, January 7	1,156
Friday, January 8	1,540
Saturday, January 9	719
Monday, January 11	215
Tuesday, January 12	1,587
Total for week	9,118
Sales to-day to noon	2,909

We quote the market dull at from [illegible] ₱ hundred for good to choice.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs continue light and prices have advanced fully 25c ₱ hundred since Saturday last, and but few (not over 8 car loads) in the pens to-day at noon. The sales for the week were as follows:

Wednesday, January 6 ... 2,929 hd.
Thursday, January 7 ... 2,650 hd.
Friday, January 8 ... 1,662 hd.
Saturday, January 9 ... 1,493 hd.
Monday, January 11 ... 1,409 hd.
Tuesday, January 12 ... 2,110 hd.
Total ... 12,244 hd.
Sales to-day to noon ... 868 hd.

We quote the market very brisk at the advance. Fancy assorted sold at $11 25@11 50; Philadelphia hogs at $11 00@11 25; Baltimore, [illegible]; best Yorkers $9 75@10 00; medium [illegible]; culls $9 00@9 25, and scallawags at $8 50 per hundred.

Allegheny Market.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle on scale to-day was unusually large—fully 1,200 head were offered, a much larger number than required in that market. The weather was bad, and but few buyers present outside of the retail trade,—consequently the market was an extremely dull one, and all kinds of cattle ruled lower. The great proportion of the cattle were of a common and inferior quality, and the most noticeable decline was in this class of stock. Prices ranged all the way from $4 00 to $8 00 per hundred for scallawags to the best. There were but few sold compared with the number offered, and the greater portion were driven to the Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards for Tuesday's and Wednesday's sales, or for shipment East.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep was very light, not exceeding 1,000 head, and the market ruled more active and a shade higher than one week ago. Sales of prime mutton sheep at $5@5 50 ₱ hundred, and $4@4 50 ₱ head. Scallawags sold at from $1 25@2 50 ₱ head.

HOGS—The receipts were extremely light and prices ruled very high; and the market was very firm at $10@12 ₱ hundred for light to prime heavy average. This class of stock was cleared out.

Live Stock at Chicago.

CATTLE—During the past week there has been a liberal attendance of shippers, and the competition between buyers for the eastern markets and different points has been sufficiently active to impart a strong and healthy tone to the market. As compared with the previous week there is an increase of some 2,000 head in the supply, but if we except the poorest grades, the offerings have at no time during the week exceeded the requirements of the trade, and indeed for strictly prime qualities the demand has not been fully satisfied. New York, Albany and Boston buyers have been eager purchasers, and all choice stock offering was promptly taken up at $7 00@7 50 for averages of from 1,150 to 1,350 ℔s, with a few sales at $7 75@8 50 for extra. The demand for fair to good second-class Steers for such points as Detroit, Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, has also been reasonably active, and $6 00@6 75 have been realized without difficulty for averages of from 1,050 to 1,200 ℔s. The demand on local account, though larger in the aggregate than in any previous week for the past month, has not been urgent by any means, and the advance in the prices of butcher's stock has been slight. Choice fat cows, fat oxen, and light, fleshy steers found their way into the hands of city butchers at $5@5 50, and in a few instances $5 62½@5 75 were paid. The bulk of their purchases, however, were made at and within the range of $4@5 25. Several inferior mixed lots were closed out at $3@3 75. There was a moderate inquiry for stock cattle at $3@3 50. The market closes firm with only a few "scallawags" left in the pens unsold. The following are the

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 4 to 6 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 ℔s and upwards	$7 25@7 75
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 ℔s, at	6 50@7 00
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s, at	5 75@6 25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, and averaging 800 to 1,050 ℔s, at	4 25@5 50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 1,100 ℔s, at	4 00@5 50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	3 00@3 50

The following were the prevailing prices at the corresponding date last year:

Prime to choice	$7 75@7 75
Medium to fair	5 00@6 25
Inferior to common	2 50@4 50

HOGS—In the receipts of the past week we notice an increase over the previous week of [illegible] head; the total receipts aggregating [illegible] head, against 28,532 head the previous week. The supply, although larger than was generally anticipated, fell greatly below the wants of the market, and prices in consequence have taken a further upward turn to the extent of [illegible] ₱ 100 ℔s, sales making, towards the close of the week, at $10 50@11 25 for good to strictly choice grades. The average quality for the week has been very fair, but the proportion of light, uneven, coarse and mixed lots is still too prominent, there being at present, little or no demand for such from any quarter. The market closes steady with pens empty. The following are the closing prices for this week, compared with those current at this time last year:

	January 9, 1869.	Jan. 11, 1868.
Good to choice	$10 55@10 85	$6 50@6 90
Medium	9 75@10 25	6 00@6 25
Common	9 00@9 50	5 25@5 75

Sheep—The receipts for the week were 3,033 head. The supply being light and the demand fair, a firmer feeling prevailed in this department of the live stock market during the week under review, and on the better grades a slight advance has been established. Common qualities have ruled quiet, and values have not appreciated materially. We quote at $3 50@[illegible] for good to choice, and at $2 00@3 00 for common to medium.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Cotton excited and close at an advance of 1c; middlings 27½c; sales 10,500 bales; receipts 4,967 bales; exports 1,212 bales. Sugar firm; common [illegible], prime [illegible]; yellow clarified [illegible]. Molasses firm; common 58c; prime 65@68c; choice [illegible].

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.					*Oil.*				
Acetic	℔	27	@	30	Bergamot	℔	6 00	@	9 50
Citric	℔	1 29	@	1 34	—Castor	gal	3 15	@	3 35
Oxalic	℔	36	@	38	—Cinnam	℔	4 50	@	4 75
Tartaric	℔	77	@	80	—Cloves	℔	3 90	@	4 20
Alcohol	gall	2 20	@	2 35	*Oil.*				
Aloes.					Cod livr	gal	2 25	@	2 50
Cape	℔	26	@	29	Lemon	℔	5 35	@	5 75
Socot	℔	85	@	1 05	Lard c	gal	1 00	@	1 30
Am. Carb	℔	24	@	26	—Cincin	gal	1 25	@	1 60
—Aqua	℔	10½	@	14	Linseed	gal	1 07	@	1 12
Annotta	℔	80	@	90	Neats f	gal	1 35	@	1 45
Ashes Pot	℔	9	@	10	Olive	gal	3 25	@	3 35
—Soda	℔	4¾	@	5	—quarts	doz	7 75	@	15 00
Bal. Copa	℔	95	@	1 00	—pints	doz	4 85	@	5 00
BayRum	gal	4 50	@	6 00	Origan	℔	80	@	1 00
Bark.					Pepper't	℔	6 00	@	6 50
Cassia	℔	98	@	1 05	Rosemary	℔	1 50	@	3 25
Cinch r'd	℔	1 65	@	1 75	Sassafras	℔	1 90	@	2 00
" Pale	℔	70	@	55	Sperm	gal	2 95	@	3 10
" Com	℔	45	@	55	Tanners	gal	1 00	@	1 15
Black Lead.					Whale	gal	1 30	@	1 40
American	℔	5	@	6	Winteg'n	℔	5 75	@	6 25
East Ind	℔	13	@	16	Opium Ty	℔	20 00	@	20 25
German	℔	7	@	9	Phosphos	℔	1 12	@	1 27
Blue Mass	℔	60	@	62	Pl Paris	bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Blue Vitr	℔	12	@	13	*Potass.*				
Borax ref	℔	40	@	42	Bi chrom	℔	21	@	23
Brimsroll	℔	6	@	7	Chlorate	℔	55	@	82
—Flor Sul	℔	8½	@	9½	Iodide	℔	5 65	@	5 85
CalomelA	℔	1 05	@	1 10	Prus Yel	℔	46	@	48
—English	℔	1 60	@	1 65	" Red	℔	1 05	@	1 10
Camp ref	℔	1 20	@	1 35	Putty	℔	5½	@	6½
Canthar's	℔	1 90	@	2 00	Quin sulp	oz	2 35	@	2 45
Cham. Ger	℔	28	@	33	Rosin	bbl	6 25	@	6 65
—Roman	℔	55	@	65	*Root.*				
Chlorof'm	℔	1 60	@	1 70	Gentian	℔	11	@	15
Cloves	℔	48	@	50	Gingr E I	℔	27	@	29
Cochineal	℔	1 35	@	1 40	" Jamca	℔	33	@	35
Con lye	case	8 00	@	8 25	Ipecac	℔	3 25	@	3 50
Copp'ras	bbl	7 50	@	8 00	Jalap	℔	2 50	@	2 65
CreamTar	℔	40	@	50	Liquorice	℔	13	@	20
Cubebs	℔	44	@	48	Rhub E I	℔	3 70	@	3 50
Cudbear	℔	25	@	45	Sars Hon	℔	65	@	67
Emery En	℔	13	@	15	Senega	℔	65	@	70
Et Nit sps	℔	50	@	55	Valeri En	℔	60	@	63
—Sulph	℔	90	@	92	" Germ	℔	35	@	37
Ext Logw	℔	14½	@	15	Sal Ammo	℔	16	@	17
—Liq Cala	℔	45	@	55	—Epson	℔	5	@	5½
—Italian	℔	45	@	50	—Soda	℔	3½	@	4
—Sicily	℔	25	@	28	*Seed.*				
Fustic chi	℔	3½	@	4½	Canary	bus	7 75	@	8 50
Galls Alep	℔	47	@	52	Hemp	bus	4 50	@	5 00
Gum.					Cardamn	℔	5 45	@	5 60
Arabic sts	℔	52	@	58	Mustard	℔	17	@	19
" White	℔	85	@	1 00	Senna Al	℔	40	@	44
Myrrh T'k	℔	65	@	70	" E In	℔	25	@	30
Shellac	℔	53	@	64	*Soda.*				
Trag s'rts	℔	50	@	55	Bi Carb	℔	7½	@	8½
" Flake	℔	1 40	@	1 50	Caustic	℔	8	@	9
Hoff'm'sA	℔	52	@	55	Soap Cast	℔	20	@	23
Indigo Ma	℔	1 50	@	1 60	—Cast wh	℔	28	@	31
—Span fl't	℔	1 65	@	1 70	Starch	℔	8	@	8½
Iodine res	℔	7 31	@	7 56	Sugar L'd	℔	43	@	46
Junip Ber	℔	7	@	8	Sumac Sic	℔	11	@	12
Log Chip'd	℔	3	@	4	Terra Jap	℔	9	@	10½
Mace	℔	1 60	@	1 65	Turp sps	gal	60	@	63
Madder	℔	23	@	24	*Varnish.*				
Magne cal	℔	75	@	1 50	Copal	gal	3 50	@	4 00
—Carb	℔	50	@	55	Japan	gal	1 30	@	1 83
Manna SF	℔	1 60	@	1 65	Damar	gal	3 40	@	3 65
Morph sul	℔	14 25	@	14 50	Ven Red	℔	4	@	4½
Nutm No 1	℔	1 58	@	1 63					

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

Business was not very active, most of the mills being stopped during the holidays, in order to make the necessary repairs and alterations; also for the proprietors to take stock and see how matters look. The sales were small, but holders report the market firm. The following are all the sales we could hear of:

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Coke	$38—6 mos.
100 tons Coke	38—6 mos.
100 tons Coke	38—6 mos.

Anthracite.

50 tons No. 2 Foundry	$41 10—4 mos.
200 tons Chickies Forge	41 00—cash.
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	42 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 "	41 00—4 mos.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

Prices are firm at the card rates which are unchanged. We quote card rates as follows:

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3¾@ 4¼
Horse Shoe	5¾
Heavy Band	4½@ 5¼
Hoop and Light Band	5 @ 9½
Round and Square	3¾@ 7¾
Oval	4½@ 5
Half Oval and Half Round	4½@ 5¼
Boiler Iron	5½@ 9
Tank Iron	5¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ ℔ extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4½@ 4¾
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20 and 25 ℔s to the yard	4 @ 4½
Nail Rods	8½@10
Coal Screen Iron	5¾@ 6¾

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¼	6¾	9
" 18 to 24	5¾	7½	9½
" 25 to 26	6	7¾	9¾
" 27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ₱ ℔ extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$5 00
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 50
4d and 5d	5 75
3d	6 50
2d	7 75
3d fine	7 75
2d fine	8 75
3 lining	9 50
Clinch	6 75
Cut Spikes	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes	5 75

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50, 1¼ in, $6 75; 1½ in, $6 50; 1¾ in, $6 00; 1⅞ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ₱ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

Our market has been quiet for the past week and we have but few changes to report. Brown sheetings have advanced ½c ₱ yard. Penn Mills, Eagles, Anchor A's are now 15c and scarce. These brands will go higher unless there should be an early decline in raw material. We are assured there is no margin to the spinner while standards remain at 15c ₱ yard and cotton at 27c ₱ ℔. *The former figures do not cover actual cost of production.*

Prints are dull, though very firm in price for all styles. Trade for dark colors nearly over.

Ginghams are scarce and prices firm. Stocks are unusually light for the season.

Delaines are in moderate demand and prices unchanged.

Below we give our jobbers' prices for standard and light browns, prints, &c.:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	15½c	Juniata B, light	13½c
Anchor A	15½c	Duquesne	13½c
Eagle Extra	15½c	Anchor C	13½c
[illegible]	15c	Glencoe	13½c
Idaho	15c	Pennsylvania	12½c
Nonatook	15c	Magnolia	12½c
Pittsburgh Family med	14½c	Allegheny	12c
Walnut Creek	14½c	White Brown	10½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	13½	Mourning	11½@12
Merrimack W	14½	American	12½
Spragues	13	Orientals	11½
Dunnells	12½	Gloucester	12½
Conestoga	12	Amoskeag	12
Lancaster	12½	Troy	6½
Wamsutta	9½		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Hamilton	20
Manchester	20		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	16	Glasgow	15
Gloucester	15		

TICKS.

Conestoga Medal	25c
Conestoga C. C. A	22½c
Conestoga 4-4 extra	31c
Kellyville F	16c

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS.

Allegheny 2 bush	41c
Penn Mill 2 bush	43c
Penn Mill 2½ bush	51c
Penn Mill 3 bush	60c

CARPET CHAIN, ETC.

Penn Mill long reel assorted colors	50c
Penn Mill long reel white	42½c
Penn Mill cotton twine	42c

FRUIT MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

During the whole season there has been an active demand for all kinds of foreign fruits, nuts, etc., and for the past week many of our dealers have been unable to supply the demand, especially in confectionery, which belongs to the same branch of business. We never saw this branch of trade so active as it has been the past week. Prices have not undergone much change for some time, and at present are generally lower than one year ago. Some of our stores to-day were almost cleaned out of goods and still full of orders. From Reymer Bros. we have the annexed quotations for choice articles:

New Layer Raisins, ₱ box	$4 25@4 40	Peaches, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz	$4 25@4 50
Messina Lemons	$5 50@6 00	Blackberries, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz	$3 00@3 50
Bordeaux Almonds, ₱ ℔	35c	Cherries, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz	$3 50@4 00
Ivica Almonds, ₱ ℔	33@35c	Green Apples, ₱ bbl, as to quality	$3 50@5 00
Sicily Almonds, ₱ ℔	18@20c	Peas, 2 ℔ cans	$3 75
French Walnuts, ₱ ℔	15@16c	Huckleberries, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz	$3 25
Cocoa Nuts, ₱ 100	$10@11	Corn, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz, Winslow, firm	$4 00@4 25
Filberts, ₱ ℔	16@18c	Plums (Damson), 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz	$4 00@4 50
Naples Walnuts, ₱ ℔	20@22c	Lima Beans, 2½ ℔ cans ₱ doz	4 50
Pea Nuts, ₱ bush	$2 50@3 50	Pickles, ₱ qt jars	$3 50@3 75
Brazil Nuts, ₱ ℔	16@18c	Pickles, half gallon jars	$5 75@6 00
Pecans, ₱ ℔	16@18c	Pickles, gal jars	$9 00@10 00
No. 1 Herring, ₱ bx	50@60c	Dried Apples	11@12c
Scaled Herring, ₱ bx	60@80c	Pickles, in bls ₱ 100	$1@1 10
Strawberries, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz	$3 75		
Pine Apples, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz	$4 50@4 75		
Pears, 2 ℔ cans ₱ doz	$4 50@4 00		
Peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₱ doz	$5 25@5 75		
Dried Peaches	14@16c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster ging	16c	Berkshire	15c
Laurel	12c		

TICKS.

Gold Medal	27½c	Water twist	33c

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1868.

Geo. H. Anderson & Co. report that the condition of our market remains without change, very little stock of any description being called for. The depression in business is not peculiar to the leather trade, almost all alike complain of the dullness, but all expect a return to better times after the holidays.

Our advices from Eastern markets show but little more activity than our own. Prices East are unchanged nominally, but dealers freely shade prices to effect sales.

Annexed are market quotations:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	40a41c	Extra shaved h'r's	47c
Oak sole, middle and light	41a42c	Black bridle ₱ doz	$55a60
Rough oak	37a38c	Fair bridle ₱ doz	$60a70
Finished calf	$1 30a1 60	Saddler's skirting	49a50c
Waxed upper ₱ ft	28a30c	Shoe skirting	44a46c
Wax kip	70a80c	Red sole B. A	31a33c
Band leather	45a46c	Red sole Orinoco	28a30c
No. 1 oak harness	45a46c	No. 1 pad skins ₱ doz	$7 00a7 50

HIDES.

Green salted	13a13½c	Tanners' oil, best bank	$1 05
Green Butchers	9a10 c	Tanners' oil, straits	1 10
Dry Flint	24a26 c	Calcutta Slaughter Kip	$2 25a2 50
Tallow No.	11½a12½c		
Green Calf	15c		

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₱ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	22 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ₱ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	33 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	46 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

There has been a good demand for window glass, with a fair stock in the hands of manufacturers, ample to meet the demand. There is, however, no disposition to reduce rates. Small sales at 40@45 per cent. off the list. By car load at 50 per cent. off. Country brands can be purchased at a reduction of 5@10 per cent. on above rates.

The card rates are as follows:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 00
13 by 18 to 16 by 24		8 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 00
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36		13 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 44		15 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 45		16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBL ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

The card rates are as follows:

Manilla cordage	21½
do do 12 thread	22
do do 6 and 9 thread	22½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	21½
do do tarred	21
do lath twine, terred	21
do hay, stave and leather twine	22
Sisal rope	19½
do lath twine, tarred	19½
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	14@16
Cotton rope	60@75
Houseline, marline and hambroline	25@28
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	19
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@35
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	55
American hemp oakum	
American Navy Oakum	10
do do do best	11
Caulking cotton	19@22

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

The following are the Pittsburgh current rates:

I C, 10x14	$13 00
I X, 10x14	16 00
I XX, 10x14	20 00
I C, 12x12	13 50
I X, 12x12	16 50
I C, 14x20	14 00
I X, 14x20	17 00
I XX, 14x20	21 00
I C, roofing, 14x20	12 75
I X, roofing, 14x20	15 75
Bar Tin, ₱ ℔	44c
Straights, ₱ ℔	42c
Banca, ₱ ℔	45c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₱ dozen	$5 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	5 00
Hurl " 2, "	4 50
Braid " 1, "	5 00
Braid " 2, "	4 50
Round " 1, "	4 25
Round " 2, "	3 25
Western common	3 25
Broom corn, prime, ₱ ton	300 00
Broom corn, common, ₱ ton	225@275
Broom handles, ₱ 1,000	20@30
Swallow brooms, ₱ dozen	6 00

PITTSBURGH COAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

Our local coal market is still very brisk, with a consumption nearly equal to the supply. We quote prices from the different yards as follows:

Family lump coal, delivered	12c.
Family nut coal, delivered	10c.
By the car on track	8½@9c.

The prices in Allegheny city are 1c ₱ bushel higher than the above quotations.

ANTHRACITE—There is a regular business doing in this trade, the demand being chiefly local in character. We quote "Coal Ridge," which seems to be the favorite coal brand in this market, at $10 00 ₱ ton, delivered. By the car load, on track, $9 50 ₱ ton.

BUILDERS HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

Below we give Livingston & Co.'s price list for Drum's Patent Shutter Hinge, Sash Pulley, &c.:

No. 0 Ex. heavy brick house, strap, ₱ doz	$4 75
" 1 Heavy do do do	4 00
" 2 do do hook and eye do	3 75
" 3 Light frame house, strap, do	3 50
" 4 do do hook and eye do	3 00
Sash pulleys, 2-inch do	80
do 2½-inch do	1 00
Weights, ₱ ℔	3½

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

There continues a large demand for crackers, but prices have not undergone much change for some time past. We quote Marvin's card rates as follows:

Boston Crackers	10½	Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	11½	Graham Wafers	11½
Soda "	10½	Milk Biscuit	11½
Oyster "	10	Ginger Snaps	17
Water "	9½	Pilot Bread	9
Butter "	10½	Extra Pilot	10½
Sugar "	12	Cracker Meal	10
Dyspepsia "	12	Almond Nuts	20
Jumbles	20	Novelty Crackers	20
Lemon Biscuit	16	Scotch Biscuit	16
Ginger Cakes	17	French Crackers	30

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

The following are the current quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 ℔ in oil	13 c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 ℔ in oil	13½c
Fancy brands from	7½@12½c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	12½c
Orange Mineral	13½@14½c
Pure Red Lead	11 @12 c
Painters' Red Lead	10½@11 c
Litharge	11 @12 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	12 @14 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	7½@12 c
Putty	5 @5¼c

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

The copper market is firm on account of the prospects of a duty being placed on the raw material, as now before Congress. We quote:

Braziers' Coppers 30x60 inches	35c
Bolt Coppers	35c
Sheathing 14x48 inches, by case	32 to 33c
Copper bottoms, in large quantities, with 5 ₱ cent. off	40c
Ingot Copper	27c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

The following are the current prices, as reported by one of our largest manufacturers:

Best quality refined tool steel	18c
Machinery steel	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	12c
German plow steel	10c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 71	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Union Twist	71@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Flounders	70@ 75	Scotch Snuff	65@ 75
Tens	60@ 62	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 85
Navy	60@ 60	Rappee Snuff	65@ 75
Young America	90@1 00	Cut and Dry	23@ 32
Diamond Twist	90@1 00		

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135⅞.

NEW YORK, January 13—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market is once more working easier, and the demand on call is readily supplied at 7 per cent. Offerings are more liberal and banks are getting into a stronger position by the increasing receipts of currency from the West. Discounts dull and unchanged. The Commonwealth and New York county banks are taking steps to return to the State system; one of the Albany banks is doing the same.

STERLING,

Which was firm in the morning at 9⅝, closed weak at 9½@9⅝.

GOLD

Firmer; opened at 135⅝ and closed at 135⅞.

GOVERNMENTS.

The market for Governments was quiet and steady during most of the day, 10-40s, however, advanced materially. At the close the whole list was stronger. Coupons of '81, 112½@112¾; do '62, 112½@112¾; do '64, 108⅝@109⅛; do '65, 109⅛@109⅜; do new, 108⅛@108⅜; do '67, 108⅜@108⅝; do '68, 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 107⅞@107¾.

STATE BONDS

Strong; Missouris, 87⅛; new Tennessees, 68@69; new North Carolinas, 62⅛@63; Virginias, 58; old Louisiana 6's, 72⅛@73; levee 6's, 67⅛@68½; do 8's, 79@80.

The railway market is active and higher; the bull programme is progressing vigorously, and while the special features are Reading, St. Paul, Rock Island, Fort Wayne, Wabash, and Northwestern, the whole list is buoyant and excited, with a heavy advance. Reading is under the influence of the Erie combination: St. Paul preferred was very active at last board, and in the long room one broker alone taking 5,000 shares: Pittsburgh, Rock Island, and Northwestern were also heavily dealt in.

5:30 PRICES.

Cumberland, 38¾@39; Wells's Express, 25¾@26; American, 38; Adams, 49@49½; United States, 43¾; Merchants Union, 13@13½; Quicksilver, 22@23; Canton, 53⅝@56; Pacific Mail, 123@123⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾@34; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 20⅛@20½; New York Central, 157@157⅛; Erie, 38⅛@38⅛; do preferred, 61⅛@62; Hudson River, 132⅛@133⅛; Harlem, 132@133; Reading, 95⅛@95⅜; Terre Haute, 37; preferred, 62⅛; Wabash, 63⅛; preferred, 73@75; St. Paul, 75⅛@75⅛; preferred, 95⅛@95⅜; Ft Wayne, 122@122⅛; Ohio and Mississippi, 33⅝@33⅝; Michigan Central, 115@116; Michigan Southern, 90⅛@91; Illinois Central, 143⅛@144; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 85⅛@85⅝; Toledo, 104⅛@105; Rock Island, 128⅛@128⅛; Northwestern, 83⅛@84⅛; preferred, 87⅛@87⅛; Chicago and Alton 149; Lake Shore, 101⅛; Panama, 342½; St. Joseph preferred, 103; Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central, 49; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, 85.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Smith & Parmelee $2 75. Coppers at Boston—Calamut 5; Copper Falls 16; Franklin 14½; Hecla 75; Hancock 3½; Minnesota 2; Quincy 22; Hartford and Erie 27⅛.

Exports for the week $3 376,680; clearances at Gold Exchange Bank $33,676,000.

Receipts of the Sub-Treasury $1,397,713; payments $1,530,360; balance $80,813,084.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Receipts for the week 5,419 beeves, 22,753 sheep and lambs, 5,022 hogs. As predicted last week, the high prices of beef caused a perfect rush of cattle to market, but as with the cessation of holiday purchases the demand for poultry had subsided, the butchers entered the market more freely, and the whole supply was sold at full prices until Friday, when the buoyancy fell off. Best cattle sold as high as 18c, while poor Texans brought 11@12c. To-day, with 240 head at the National Yards, 1,500 at Communipaw, and 1,930 at Bergen Hill, the market was dull, and though holders at first were not disposed to submit to a reduction, still prices had to give way, and fell off almost ½c on all grades, but mostly on the lower grades, the market closing dull and heavy. The sales ranged from 11 to 18c, with a few extra choice at 18½c. The quality of the offerings was pretty fair, and but for this circumstance the decline would have been more. Poor to medium 11½@12½c; medium to fair steers 13@14½c; good steers and fat oxen 15@16c; prime to extra 16@16½c; premiums 16½@18c. The majority of the sales were at 14@15c, average price 14½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Since our last report there has been only a moderate degree of activity in the market, and prices have depreciated a trifle. The demand is active, and prices range from 5 to 8c.

Swine—The arrivals are exceedingly light, and business restricted; in consequence prices are firm. There were on sale to-day 1,003 head, of which a few brought 10⅛c. Quotations: Prime heavy corn fed, $10 50@10 75; medium, $10 25@10 50; common, $10 00@10 25; dressed, $13 25@13 50 for Western, and $13 75@14 00 for city.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 11.—The supply of cattle is liberal, but there is only a light demand, and prices dropped off ½c. Sales 8,000 head at 7@8c for light, 8½@9½c for good to prime fat, and 10c for extra fine. Sheep plenty, and somewhat neglected, at 5@6½c. Dressed hogs 13½@14½c.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., January 12.—Beef cattle—receipts 4,664; sales of extra at $13 00@13 50; first quality $11 50@12 50; second quality, $10 00@10 50; third quality $7 50@9 50. Sheep and Lambs—receipts 3,670; good lots found ready sale; sales of poor neglected at 3@7c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Beef cattle in fair demand; sales of extra at 9@9½c; do fair to good 8@9c; common 5@7½c. Sheep firmer; 8,000 sold at 5½@7½c. Hogs in fair demand; 3,700 sold at $12 00@12 50 net.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Cotton more active and fully ½c better; sales 11,000 bales at 29½c for middling uplands, with some sales reported as high 29¾c. Flour—receipts 6,960; flour dull, heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 4,900 bbls at $5 75@6 25 for superfine State and western; $6 75@7 35 for extra; $6 00@7 75 for extra western; $7 90@9 65 for white wheat extra; $6 90@9 15 for round hoop Ohio; $8@9 for extra St. Louis; $9 50@10 25 for good choice; closing dull. California dull; sales 150 sacks at $5@8 50 for old; $8 75@11 for new. Rye flour quiet and lower; sales 200 bbls at $5 50@7 75. Corn meal quiet; sales 200 bbls Brandywine at $5 25. Whisky, 150 bbls western at $1 02 for free. Receipts wheat 360 sacks; wheat dull and heavy; sales 28,400 bushels at $1 58@1 62 for No. 2 spring in store and afloat, the latter price an extreme; $2 05 for prime white California. Rye a shade firmer; sales 1,200 bush western at $1 52. Barley more active; sales 3,300 bush Canada West at $2 15. Barley malt quiet; sales 500 bush state at $2 10. Receipts corn 6,341 bush; corn opened firm and closed heavy; sales 58,000 bush at 91@95c for new mixed western; 96c for handsome do, nearly yellow; 92c for new white western; 97@99c for new yellow Jersey; $1 for new yellow southern; 97c@$1 11 for new white southern; $1 05 for inferior old mixed western in store; $1 11 for prime do, delivered. Receipts oats 625 bush; oats a shade firmer and more active; sales 82,000 bush at 76½@76¾c for western in store; 77½@78½c for do afloat. Linseed oil quiet at 97c@$1 for casks and barrels. Rice dull. Coffee firm and quiet. Sugar steady; sales 200 hhds Cuba at 11¼@11½c. Molasses dull; sales 400 bbls New Orleans at 62@80c. Hops dull at 10@18c for American. Petroleum firm at 19½c for crude; 33@33½c for refined bonded. Wool quiet; sales 100,000 ℔s at 45@56c for domestic fleece; 45@48c for pulled; 48½c for domestic wools; 28@30c for California. Leather—Hemlock sole firm at 28½@29½c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light weights. Coal—Foreign selling at 10c for New Castle gas; 17c for Liverpool cannell; domestic quiet and heavy. Spirits turpentine quiet at 52½@53c. Metals—Sheathing copper unsettled and low; ingot copper very firm at 24½@24¼c; Detroit Pig iron unsettled and lower at 38@41c; Scotch, 35@40c; American bar dull at 90@92c for refined English and American; sheet quiet at 10@11½c for Russia. Nails dull at 5¼@5½c for cut; 6¾@7c for clinch; 27@30c for horse-shoe. Pork quiet and heavy; sales 850 bbls at $29 25@30 for new mess; $28 50@28 62 for old do; $24@25 25 for prime; $27@28 25 for prime mess; also 1,750 bbls new mess, seller six months, at $29. Beef steady; sales 400 bbls at $9@10 50 for new plain mess; $14@19 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef heavy; sale 1,525 tierces at $27@30 for prime mess; $31@37 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 375 bbls at $30@31. Cut meats firmer; sales 240 pkgs at 12½@13c for shoulders; 14@17c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer; 13½@14½c for western; 14@14½c for city. Middles quiet; sales 190 boxes at 14½c for Cumberland cut, 16½c for long clear. Lard a shade lower; sales 550 tierces at 18¾@19¼c for steam; 19½@19⅝c for kettle rendered; also 3,750 tierces steam, seller and buyer February, March, April and July at 19@19½c. Butter quiet and steady at 30@40c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 16@20c. Freights to Liverpool quiet; engagements for 20,000 bushels corn per steam at 8d.

LATEST, 5 P. M.—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat dull, with no change. Rye firm at $1 50@1 52 for Western. Oats more active and firmer at 76½@76¾c for Western in store, and 78½@79c afloat. Corn dull at 91@94½c for new mixed Western, and $1 07@1 10½ for old mixed Western afloat and in store. Pork dull and without decided change; sales 200 bbls mess at $29, seller six months. Beef quiet and without decided change. Cut meats steady, with a moderate demand. Bacon in fair request. Lard dull and heavy at 19½@19¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull at 34@35c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 13.—The general market is less excited for cotton goods, as the upward movement in the raw material has been arrested, but nevertheless prices of certain classes of goods are gradually hardening, particularly for printed and plain cotton fabrics, which are in good request. It would seem now as if all classes of cotton goods must advance in thirty days. Sprague's new styles of light prints have been opened at 14½c; while black and medium light styles are still jobbing at 13@13½c; the Cocheco prints have been opened at 14c, which is an indication that they do not sympathize with the rapid advance in the price of better makes. Guemey & Co's. prints opened at 13½c; Hamilton 13½c; Lowell 11½c; Wamsutta 10c; Pacific percal 13c; do prints 13½c; do pekins and colored alpacas 25c; Pacific lawns will open at 18c; the Wamsutta bleached muslins have opened at 23½c; White Rock are steady at 17½c; Lonsdale at 18c for bales; 20c for Nashua E; 19c for Appleton A. Heavy brown sheeting steady at 16½c; Waterford N N 14½c; do B B 12c; Booth 12½c; Lawrence H 11½c; Indian Head 5¼@23c; Booth double fold 18½c, and Nashua W 5¼@22½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—Flour firm; family $7 75@8 00. Wheat irregular and held at $1 75@1 80 for Nos. 2 and 1, and No. 1 sold at quotation; $1 70@1 75 represent the views of buyers. Corn in active demand at 65c, and holders asked higher; firm at $1 40. Barley unchanged; common firmer; excited prices and higher; middling $1 28@1 28½c. Whisky very dull; small sales at 96@97c, but forced sales could not be made better than 95c. Hogs nominally unchanged; none offering. Provisions dull and prices drooping. Mess pork held at $29 00@29 50. Lard at 19@19½c for prime kettle; steam 18½c. Bulk meats dull; sales of shoulders at 11½@11¾c, and sides at 13¾c. Bacon in fair consumptive demand; sales of 150 hhds at 13½@13¾c for shoulders; 17½c for clear rib, and 17@17¼c for clear sides, packed; sugar-cured hams 17½@18c. Butter firm at 33@40c. Eggs 30c. Linseed oil dull at $1 05. Lard oil firm at $1 60@1 65. Petroleum firm at 30@32c for refined. Groceries firm and in good demand at full prices. Timothy seed $3 50. Gold 135¼, buying. Money market closed at 10@12 per cent. Exchange higher at 50 to ⅛ premium buying. The *Price Current* publishes returns from 178 pork packing places in the West, showing the number packed to the close of December, and the estimated packing for the season, resulting in a falling off in number of 61,676 head in the packing this year; an increase in the weight is shown at 39 places, ranging from 2 to 20 pounds ₱ hog. Chicago is not included in the footings.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—Tobacco in better demand, but offerings small. Cotton—no sales reported. Hemp—small lot undressed sold at $90. Flour inactive and unchanged: super $6@6 50; X $7@7 25; XX $7 50@8 00. Wheat very dull at $1 50@1 80 for prime to choice red fall; $1 75@1 92½ for do white. Corn dull and unchanged at 62@68c. Oats unchanged at 55@58c. Barley inactive at $1 85 for prime Iowa and Illinois. Rye unchanged at $1 25. Whisky unchanged at 97c. Pork inactive; speculative demand checked; thin mess sold at $29 00; pork of 800 hogs, March 1st, $29 25; do of 2,000 hogs, March delivery, $29. Bulk meats not so stiff; jobbing sales of shoulders at 12¼@12½c; clear sides, 16¼c. Bacon easier; 13¾@14c for shoulders; 17¾c for clear sides; 18c for sugar cured hams. Lard—small irregular lots sold at 17½@18¾c. Hogs—all packers but one hauled off, and the only sales made to-day were at $9 80, averaging 208 pounds, and $10 00 averaging 218 pounds; number packed to date 212,500, which is about 12,000 less than at same time last year. Cattle—Good cattle in small supply and higher; common unchanged; prices range 3½@7½c, gross, for inferior to choice; sheep in moderate request at $2 00@5 00 per head for common to choice.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 13.

In the afternoon No. 2 wheat sold to a limited extent at $1 13½@1 13¾. In the evening the grain markets were very dull; only one lot No. 2 wheat sold at $1 13¾.

PROVISIONS—Were steady; a round lot of mess pork sold at $29 50, buyer to February 1.

Nothing was done in the afternoon or evening in corn or oats.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 13.—Flour dull and lower; city made $11 00@11 25 for XXX white; $9 50@9 75 for XX amber; $8 25@8 50 for XXX red winter; $7 75@8 00 for XX spring country made; $7 50@8 00 for XX red and amber; $7 00@8 50 for XX spring; $9 25@10 00 for XX white. Wheat—sales 1 car No. 1 red winter at $1 75; sales 1 car No. 2 do $1 63. Corn—sales 1 car ear on track at 65c. Oats held at 63c. Petroleum active and firm, with an upward tendency; refined lots held at 30@31c in car lots and 32@33c trade lots.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Flour fairly active; favors buyers. Wheat dull; sales of good red at $2 10@2 15. Corn dull; white 80@86c; yellow 81@90c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye dull at $1 45@1 55. Provisions firm and in good demand; mess pork $30 50. Bacon—rib sides 17@17½c; clear sides 17¾c; shoulders 14½@14¾c; hams 19@20c. Lard 20c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, January 13.—Flour dull; prices unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 18½ for No. 1; $1 12 for No. 2. Oats dull at 48c. Corn entirely nominal. Rye firm at $1 10 for No. 1. Barley unchanged. Provisions weak. Mess beef $13. City mess pork $28 50. Sugar cured hams 15½@15¾c. Prime city lard 19c. Dressed hogs firmer at $12 50@12 75. Receipts—3,000 bbls flour; 3,000 bush wheat; 500 bush oats; 400 bush corn; 3,000 bush rye; 200 bush barley; 1,500 dressed hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour; 400 bbls pork; 50 tierces lard.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, January 13.—Flour inactive. Wheat neglected. Corn steady; sales 15 cars new at 80c on track. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye held at $1 40 without buyers. Barley quiet; sales 2 cars Canada at $1 95; 2 cars choice Canada at $2. Peas quiet; sales 2 cars Canada at $1 55 delivered. Dressed hogs: none offered; quoted at 13@14c. Pork held at $30. Lard held at 20c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, O., January 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat 1@2c better, closing weak; white Michigan $1 73; amber $1 70@1 72; do, buyer January, $1 76; No. 1 red, $1 70; No. 2 do, $1 66. Corn a shade lower; new No. 1 61c; new white 62c; new rejected 59c. Oats dull. Rye quiet. Clover-seed steady at $8 50. Dressed hogs firm and ½c better at 12¾@13c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 13.—Sales 121 hhds tobacco; lugs to medium cutting $4 50@17 50. Cotton 27½c. Whisky—raw free $1. Mess pork $30. Lard 19½c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c. Packed bacon shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17¾c, packed. Flour—super $5 50@6. Wheat $1 80@1 90. Corn 58@60c. Oats 60@62c. Rye $1 40.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, January 13.—Cotton firm at 28½c; sales in the forenoon at 29c; receipts 86 bales; exports 498 bales. Flour firm; superfine $7@7 50. Corn 65@68c. Oats 65@75c. Hay $24@25. Bran $23@25. Corn meal $3 75. Pork $31. Lard 20@21c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 12½@13c; clear sides 16½c. Dressed hogs 11½@12½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Flour dull and depressed; Northwestern extra family $7 25@7 75; Ohio unchanged. Wheat quiet but unchanged. Corn held firmly; new yellow unchanged; new white 85@87c. Oats better request; western 72@76c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at $1 01@1 03.

The Danger Of Delay.

But few diseases require more attention than Colds and Coughs, and few are more generally neglected. How many persons, when they take a cold, consider it of no importance, and let it run on, without reflecting a moment on its consequences. Remember that neglected colds are frequently dangerous, and often result in diseases most difficult to cure. A cold in the head produces a cough, then comes pain in the side, fever, difficulty in breathing, and finally ends in Consumption. Who would suffer from a cold, with the probability of a serious attack of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Influenza, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c., when that efficient preventive, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS can be had at a moment's notice? It will remove the tickling sensation which precedes a cold, prevent hoarseness, check coughing, expel the mucous gathered in the bronchia, and resist successfully that fell destroyer, Consumption. Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., sole proprietors, Lancaster, Pa., and No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWS

No Hospitals, in Europe or America,

Have as many patients as DR. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham square, New York, where all can test, free of cost, Wolcott's ANNIHILATOR, for Catarrh, and Wolcott's PAIN PAINT for the immediate relief of all pain, and certain cure of diseases. Buy none unless in white wrappers. 2*

MARRIED.

COLVIN—SEARIGHT—On the 7th inst., at Grace Church Fayette county, Pa., by Rev. Richard S. Smith, J. T. COLVIN, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to Miss LIZZIE B. SEARIGHT of the former place.

JARVIS—RIGGS—On Thursday, January 7, 1869, by Rev. Kirk, Mr. WASHINGTON JARVIS, of this city, to Miss SALLIE E. RIGGS, of California, Washington county, Pa.

WORCESTER—ROBINSON—Tuesday evening, January 5, in the Methodist Church, Sloan's Station, by Rev. William Hastings, assisted by Rev. G. W. Burns, Rev. SAMUEL WORCESTER of East Liverpool, and Mrs. CHARLOTTE B. ROBINSON, of Maine.

IRISH—JACK—On Thursday, January 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. D. L. Junkin, DALLAS C. IRISH and LINDA, daughter of Mrs. S. Jack, all of New Castle, Pa.

DIED.

KIRKPATRICK—On Tuesday evening, 5th instant, at his residence, "Oakland," Westmoreland county, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, Rev. DAVID KIRKPATRICK, D. D., father of Hon. John M. and William H. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of this city.

CLARK—On Tuesday, the 5th, at 9 o'clock P. M., at his home, in Washington county, Ohio, ROBERT S. CLARK, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

BALDRIDGE—At Hamilton, Ohio, Thursday, at half-past 11 o'clock P. M., MARY JANE, wife of J. W. Baldridge, in the thirty-second year of her age.

FICKES—On Saturday morning, January 9th, 1869, KIZZIE GRAY, youngest daughter of D. G. and H. M. Fickes, aged fourteen months and twenty-five days.

NEWTON—Suddenly, at Valparaiso, Indiana, on Saturday, at 3 A. M., ORRIN NEWTON, in the 71st year of his age.

BRADY—At six o'clock, on Sunday morning, 10th inst., JOSEPHINE HOWARD SEAL BRADY, only daughter of H. Cora and J. E. Brady, Jr., in the fifth year of her age.

BRUNSWICK—On Tuesday, January 12, Mrs. HARRET BRUNSWICK, in the sixtieth year of her age.

TATE—On Wednesday morning, 13th inst., at 3½ o'clock, MARY M., wife of George W. Tate, of Bellefonte, Pa., and daughter of Mrs. Sophia May.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE RIVER FARM

OF 164½ ACRES,

Four miles below Beaver, P. and C. R. R. running through the Farm. 115 Acres cleared, balance well Timbered; 60 Acres of 4 foot vein of Coal, in working order; 70 Acres first and second bottom land, balance good hill land, all in good state of cultivation. Improvements consist of a two story Frame House, seven Rooms, good Frame Barn, horse and cow Stable attached; good bearing Orchard. Inquire of JOHN JACK, on the premises, five minutes walk of Potter's Station, or address Industry, Beaver county, Pa., or ONSTOTT & SMITH, 32 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

TERMS:

[illegible]

THE HON. JOHN SCOTT.

Certain Washington correspondents and others, conspicuous for their ignorance, speak of the Hon. John Scott, who is to be our new Senator, so as to convey the impression that he is the merest tool of and as Senator will be subservient to Simon Cameron. No one who knows Mr. Scott will venture to express such an opinion. He is distinguished for large intelligence, independence of character, and unflinching adherence to convictions of right and duty. He is emphatically "no man's man." It may be stated that Mr. Cameron's first choice was J. Edgar Thomson, but he failed signally in his efforts in that direction. There was quite a list of others whom he preferred before Mr. Scott, but Mr. Cameron was unable to secure for any of them a prospect to start with. Meanwhile Mr. Scott, like other candidates, was making headway. Besides having considerable original strength, he was the second choice of the supporters of nearly every other candidate. As a matter of fact, it may be stated that Messrs. Moorhead and Williams, to both of whom Cameron was decidedly opposed, from the first openly declared that after themselves they preferred Mr. Scott. To a proper understanding of the matter it should be known that failing in his efforts to start a candidate of his own—or a candidate who, if elected, in the parlance of the canvass, would by his subserviency virtually clothe him (Cameron) with two votes, Mr. Cameron felt it necessary to throw his strength so as to accomplish what was next important to him, to wit, the defeat of an outspoken "Anti-Cameron" man, perhaps a personal enemy. It was under just such circumstances that Mr. Cameron took sides for Mr. Scott, who was not Mr. Cameron's first or second choice, and who was simply preferred to an open enemy, and supported without pledges or understanding of any kind. Pennsylvania will have two United States Senators.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Governor Geary, in his message to the Legislature, alludes to the liberal endowment of the State Agricultural College, and expresses the hope that it will at once enter upon a useful and successful career. The Governor states that want of means has prevented this institution from meeting the expectations of its founders and the public generally, and that its failure did not result from any want of care, zeal or labor on the part of those having it in charge. There are persons who have been uncharitable enough to say that the College has been very badly managed, and that it should either be thoroughly reorganized or abolished. We are not prepared to indorse the charge of mismanagement, but we are glad to learn from the message that "the Board of Trustees has recently reorganized the faculty and remodeled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community." Three model and experimental farms have been purchased by the Board—one at the College, in Centre county, for $9,000; one in Chester county for $12,750; and one in Indiana county, for $18,130. With a liberal endowment for the College, a complete reorganization of the Faculty, and three model farms for conducting experimental operations, it will be strange indeed if the art and science of agriculture are not materially advanced in this State. The stigma of poverty has been removed, and this is a great matter, as no educational institution can ever become popular or useful while it is constantly struggling from want of means. The reorganization of the Faculty also seemed to be essential, and the Trustees have done a wise thing in calling the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to the head of the institution, having chosen him President. His whole life has been devoted to the cause of education, and no more competent scholar or experienced teacher could have been selected. He has revised the practical course of instruction in the Agricultural Department, and will make the training, practical and theoretical, as thorough and comprehensive as the facilities of the College will warrant.

The College will open under its present auspices on the third Monday (15th) of February—the session closing at the last of July. The fall term begins on the 20th of August, and closes on the 20th of December. A full course, to entitle to a degree, will occupy four years. Tuition, payable by students not representatives of their proper counties, will be thirty dollars for the spring and twenty dollars for the fall term. Each county in the State will be entitled to one student free of tuition, and to a greater number free of tuition in proportion to its population, not exceeding an aggregate of four hundred from the whole State. The first applicants from each county, if duly qualified, will be preferred, but if more than the requisite number apply at the same time from any county, the best qualified will be admitted to free tuition. Applicants must be sons of inhabitants of the State, of good moral character, sixteen years of age, and pass a satisfactory examination in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and history of the United States. The charge for boarding, etc., for all students, is one hundred and seventy dollars per year, payable in advance. The law requires that the farm and garden be worked by the students, but these labors will be light among so many, and will not interfere with the requisite hours for study.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AND THE PARDONING POWER.

Among the pardons granted by Governor Geary, during the past year, were seventeen to Allegheny county convicts. We have published these cases, as reported by the Governor, who gives the reasons upon which they were based, and the names of the principal persons who recommended the pardons. A careful analysis of the cases shows that in no instance has the pardon been granted upon newly discovered testimony tending to prove the innocence of the party convicted, or to discredit the statements of the prosecuting witness. In nine cases it is alleged that sufficient punishment had been inflicted at the time the pardon was granted; in six cases, insufficient evidence or doubt of guilt is assigned; in seven cases, it is urged as a ground for pardon that the parties had parents or families to support; and in three cases, declining health is urged as a reason for remission of sentence. The reasons assigned differ in almost every case, and in most cases more than one reason is given. But when we come to examine them as bases for the exercise of executive clemency, we find that they interfere with the functions of courts and juries, or resolve themselves into mere appeals to the humanity of the Governor. In nine of the seventeen cases, the Governor is assured that the culprit had already endured "sufficient punishment." This admits the guilt of the party, and presupposes a fair trial and a just conviction by the jury, but it questions the sound discretion of the court and virtually accuses it of imposing penalties disproportioned to the offense. Where "insufficient evidence, or doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner" is alleged, the parties recommending the pardon simply set up their judgment against that of the court and jury. The other reasons mentioned—that the parties had aged parents, widowed mothers, or wives and children dependent upon them for support, or that they were in declining health, are simply appeals to the heart of the Governor, and have no reference to the justice or injustice of the sentence. In not one case is it alleged that the parties recommending the pardon have found a state of facts which, if submitted to another jury, would have secured an acquittal; or circumstances which, if within the knowledge of the court at the time, would have caused a mitigation of the punishment. The great majority of the pardons, therefore, do not seem to be based upon proper grounds, but rather upon representations which might be made, and reasons which might be urged in the case of almost every convict now in the State prisons. It seems to be necessary, however, for the applicant to move in a certain circle, when obtaining signatures for pardon. Only a few names are requisite, but some at least of these few must belong to the aforementioned circle. An analysis of the signatures might lead those not versed in politics to suspect that there was such a thing as a Board of Pardon Brokers, but the character of the men and the positions which they occupy, officially and politically, would repel such an idea. The fact remains, however, that pardons are too easily obtained in this State; are granted upon representations not in accordance with truth, but in the face of facts judicially ascertained, and that the ends of justice require some modification or regulation whereby the pardoning power may be freed from abuse.

"A GRINDING TARIFF."

Will some of the violent free trade journals in the West, who clamor for the "rights of the masses," demand that the "poor shall not be robbed by a grinding tariff," and declare that the future prosperity of the country depends entirely upon an "open market to the world," explain, at their leisure, some of the following anomalies presented in the history of "Free Trade England?" According to the report furnished the English Parliament of the amount of revenue raised by the *customs duties* in 1868, it appears that the sum total for the year ending March 31, 1868, was £22,608,140, or $113,040,700 in federal money. The amount raised in the United States during the same time was $164,464,599. There is something curious in the fact that custom duties in the United States have decreased during the past three years nearly nine per cent., while the customs duties of Great Britain have *increased* eleven per cent. in the same time. In order to render this matter clear to our readers, we reproduce the respective aggregates for the years alluded to:

	Great Britain.	United States.
1866	[illegible]	[illegible]
1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]

If we go back from 1865 to 1845, and from that to 1825, we will find less and less grounds for the term "British Free-trade." It is not necessary, however, to dig up the grave of the past, especially when we have at hand such items as these: During the year ending March 31st, 1868, the total amount of revenue derived from tobacco imported into England amounted to six millions and a half sterling. This was raised upon forty million pounds of *unmanufactured tobacco*. Perhaps the free trader who puts this fact in his pipe will burn it with the remark that tobacco as a luxury deserves to be taxed a dollar a pound. Perhaps the same response will be made to the customs on the following articles:

Spirits and articles containing spirits	[illegible]
Breadstuffs	[illegible]
Fruits, raisins, prunes, plums, currants, &c	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Tea, coffee and chocolate	[illegible]

We submit that this is a very handsome exhibit for a "Free Trade" Government, much more substantial than anything we could display ten years ago. We commend the attention of earnest advocates of the "toiling masses" to the tax on tea, coffee, chocolate and sugar. We are content to lump the fruit with the spirits, tobacco and other equally indispensable "luxuries," for until a greater than Father Mathew reforms the habits of the American people, we are morally certain that they will demand all of them in the future precisely as in the past; hence we term them "indispensable luxuries." But the breadstuffs, sugar, tea and coffee are now necessaries of life. We cannot permit the "toiling masses" to be deprived of these articles even for argument's sake.

Now we have a proposition to make to those who advocate free trade so strenuously. We make it in all seriousness. Instead of opposing, we promise to aid them, provided they will pledge themselves not to drop the subject until the United States has secured a system of "free trade" that will protect the capital and labor of this country as thoroughly as "British free trade" has protected the capital and labor of Great Britain.

COST OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Williams, one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway, and a practical engineer, in his report of the cost of the road from Omaha to Salt Lake, 1,110 miles, on all of which the rails are laid, except the last eighty miles, estimates the total expenditures at $34,997 per mile, or $38,824,881 for the whole line. The company received from the Government $16,000 per mile for the first 528 miles, $48,000 for the next 150 miles over the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and $32,000 per mile for the remainder of the distance, being 434 miles. Total subsidy, $29,504,000, average per mile $26,580. The Government surrendered the first mortgage to the company. The sum realized for the mortgage bonds amounted to $56,647,680, an average of $51,033 per mile, showing a clear profit of $16,057 per mile, or nearly $18,000,000 for the entire job.

The shortest explanation of the foregoing figures shows that the managers built the road at less than three-fourths of the amount charged per mile. Mr. Williams says: "The prices affixed are considered a liberal allowance for what has been actually paid to the subcontractors, and for materials purchased, not covering the second profit, which, of course, is due to the intervening contracting company."

In addition to the clear profit exhibited in Mr. Williams's statement, there is the land granted to the company, of which Mr. Williams seems to have a poor opinion: "The lands granted by Congress, whatever may be their value, and, in my judgment, very large, is a further endowment from the Government."

We have always been in favor of the prosecution of this great enterprise, but the report furnished by Mr. Williams shows a state of affairs that requires immediate and close attention. The chances are that in time the land grant will be the greatest source of profit, which will be clear gain to the company.

Gen. Grant has been compelled to say that the conversations published in the New York World, wherein he is represented as saying a great many things about a great many people, are purely imaginary, and [illegible] that there is a grain of truth in the report that he wishes [illegible] that man elected to the Senate. The numerous revelations by imaginative writers, concerning Gen. Grant's intentions are doubtless for the most part equally destitute of truth. That he has caused it to be understood that he is resolutely opposed to tapping the Treasury by rings, and is determined on a policy of economy and honesty, is unquestionably true. Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, who knows Gen. Grant well, says "it is well to look to certain landmarks in the opinions and characteristics of the new President, which will afford unerring guides to those who are in search of valuable information." Few and trustworthy, they may be summed up as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Whenever it has been proposed to dispose of these bonds, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has objected. The bonds, we believe, are only two in number, of $5,000,000 each, the idea of the company being that the State would be more likely to hold them if the bonds were in small and unequal sums. No doubt the State, by judicious management, will realize a respectable sum by complying with the recommendation of Gov. Geary.

Every day furnishes additional evidence of the sound judgment of the man who has been selected to carry out the will of the people during the next four years. The other day a number of Virginians, delegates from a universal suffrage and universal amnesty convention, called upon General Grant to discuss the question at length. We are told that the latter received them kindly, but he firmly refused to enter into a formal discussion, intimating that the subject was one to be decided by Congress alone. Heretofore it has been customary to meet such bodies in a semi-official manner, with advice, deprecation, or promises of future assistance. General Grant carries the habit of the camp into the reception room. What is clearly his duty he exhibits a desire to perform, but no amount of chicanery, policy or cajolery can induce him to interfere with matters that do not properly belong to the functions of the future head of the nation. Shrewd observers can no longer doubt that in this respect he will carry the habits and principles taught in the military profession into the Cabinet. We apprehend there will be a gratifying relief from the intrigues, dissensions and imbroglios that have characterized the administration of Andrew Johnson.

The Chicago [illegible]: "Let a vote be taken in every [illegible] [illegible] the question whether we have enough of currency [illegible] [illegible] the question will be decided in the negative."

By way of illustration the Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks on the above as follows: "Money, or that which circulates as money, has never yet, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, been too plenty in this country, or too easily obtained."

The purchasing power, not the quantity of what is called money, would, with sensible men, determine the question, were it submitted as the *Times* suggests. While no doubt can exist that the more money we have the better, we take it that it is far different concerning that which decreases in value as the quantity is increased. History is full of illustrations on this point. We are living under a state of things that furnishes the most complete illustration. The experience of the last half dozen years is conclusive as to what would be the verdict were the question submitted as the *Times* proposes.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* ventilates the swindling operations of the wild cat "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company," now known as the "Pacific, Eastern Division:"

"In August, 1861, when the attention of the people and the government was fully occupied with the rebellion, the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad Company was permitted by the government to get possession of a large part of the Delaware Indian Reservation by means of that [illegible] process known as an Indian Treaty. The lands thus obtained were the [illegible] [illegible] In 1863 the company, by the same process, obtained a right to a title to a large portion of the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation."

The first and second subsidies amounted to $6,300,000 in United States bonds, and lands estimated at $20,000,000. The Company now demand a third subsidy. They commenced a year ago with a demand for fifty millions. Now they would be satisfied with *one million*. The road is in no sense a national one, and the eagerness of managers to secure the million before General Grant takes his seat looks suspicious, to say the least.

The Pacific Railroad Committee in the House, it is understood, will shortly report a bill for the construction of a road on the the thirty fifth line of latitude, the interest on the company's bonds to be guaranteed for fifty years, the company giving a mortgage as security, besides paying into the Treasury for fifty years three per cent. of the gross earnings, and for all time thereafter one per cent. A grant of land, also, will probably be made. These modifications have been made to meet the views of General Grant, and the bill may pass. It will provide, also, that American iron exclusively shall be used. These features are essentially the same as have been advocated in the Commercial, and which received the sanction of leading railroad men and members of Congress.

The bone of contention in financial and railroad circles in New York, yesterday, was the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad stock, and injunctions and counter-injunctions will now be the order of the day. Three of the old directors, who were elected members of the present Board, have issued a protest to the action of the stockholders at their recent meeting, and give a statement of the proceedings, from which it appears that the Erie party made a clean grab of the road, its securities, bonds and moneys. As Gould is the power in Erie, so hereafter will be F. A. Lane in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, that gentleman being made financial agent of the company, with unlimited powers and without being required to give bond or security.

The news from Europe is pacific. The admission of the Cretans to the Turkish Government appears to have rendered the labors of the Paris Conference comparatively light. Although the first session was protracted, it was conducted in an amicable spirit, both of the principals manifesting a conciliating disposition. The old saying, it takes two to make a "quarrel," was exemplified in the Conference. Both Turk and Greek seem to have been desirous of making peace instead of exciting hatred or engendering further bad blood. From present appearances, we may anticipate an early and an amicable settlement of the Turko-Russo-Cretan-Greek difficulties.

Although Mr. Washburne denies that General Grant knew what his late recommendation and his speech would contain, the country accepts and cordially approves of it as containing the true line of policy for the new administration. If General Grant was in any doubt before as to the temper of the country, he need entertain doubts no longer. The country expects that he will use the knife with the greatest freedom, and bend all the energies of his administration to collecting every cent that belongs to the Government, and treating it to the payment of the debt, whereby only taxation will be lessened.

The New York *Times'* money article of Friday chronicles the return of Mr. Frederick A. Lane, one of the Erie trio, from Cleveland, where he carried the new Cleveland and Pittsburgh board on Wednesday last, and adds: "After this achievement it is intimated that the same party will soon be, if not already, in pursuit of the Fort Wayne Road, to control the annual election at Pittsburgh on the third Wednesday in March."

The Congressional Committee have, it is said, come upon some rather astonishing proof of the New York election frauds. Over one hundred thousand fraudulent naturalization papers were struck off by one printer to be used in every part of the country. Over thirty thousand fraudulent votes were cast by the repeaters alone, and it has been reduced to a certainty that Grant and Colfax really carried the State by a large majority.

About the most certain thing that can be said concerning the new Cabinet, is that Mr. Stanton could take whatever position he might choose, but he will take none whatever. The most cordial relations exist between the distinguished War Secretary and the President elect. Mr. Stanton's health is improving, and he intends to devote himself to his profession.

It is seldom a public man is killed by friendship. This, however, is said to be the fact in the case of Senator Morrill, of Maine, who seems likely to lose his reelection because of the main support of Senator Fessenden, wherein the Legislature shows a disposition to do a very foolish thing. Hannibal Hamlin is likely to succeed Mr. Morrill.

The United States, besides supplying the world with sewing, mowing and reaping machines, are also engaged in the business of supplying European Governments with small arms. During the last year a single firm has sold seventy thousand rifles to the Swedish and Danish Governments. Another firm has delivered twenty thousand to the [illegible] Government, and thirty thousand [illegible] It appears that the Chassepot rifle and needle gun are not valued so highly as the Spencer, Colt or Sharps rifle.

A large number of Episcopal clergymen have memorialized Congress for the passage of a law prohibiting the carrying of petroleum on conveyances for the transportation of passengers. The interest of this class of persons is presumed to arise from the facts that the Rev. [illegible] [illegible]

The opposition of John A. Logan to the Jenckes civil service bill, on the ground that it is contrary to the genius of our government, is a disappointment to his friends. The bill is contrary to the genius of theft and incapacity, and therefore must be in accordance with the genius of good government and the general welfare. The distinguished Illinoisan will commend himself to the confidence of the country by halting before he goes any further in that direction.

Attorney General Brewster and Senator Cameron.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Thursday morning has a special dispatch from Harrisburg relative to the Republican caucus nominations for Senator and State Treasurer, in which it is said that "when the edict of Simon Cameron went forth all the candidates for Senator fled from the capital" but one. The dispatch concludes as follows:

"Some of the more thoughtful Republicans decide that the influence now controlling matters will effect an injury to the Republican party in this State. This action has invoked the bitter hostility of many important men, among whom is the Attorney General of the State, who openly announces that the manner in which the influence was exerted was discreditable. Mr. Brewster has the reputation of having been of assistance in the past to Cameron for years, but with the knowledge he has of his operations in general, and particularly in regard to [illegible], he now finds it due to himself to disclaim all connection with the leader of the clique, except to protect the public from his attacks upon their purse. The rupture between the two men will probably result in a legal investigation before the Grand Jury of Dauphin county, in which Harrisburg is located, for a period."

The Harrisburg dispatch to the Associated Press, on the same subject, says:

"One of the results of the Senatorial contest has been an open rupture between the Hon. Simon Cameron and Attorney General Brewster, who expresses a decided disapproval of the course pursued by Mr. Cameron throughout the canvass. Mr. Brewster intimates that the object of Mr. Cameron's exertions was to secure a candidate to aid certain interests in Congress."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Gen. Cameron's home organ, denies that an unpleasant feeling has been created between him and Mr. Brewster, and says: "That Mr. Cameron preferred John Scott to any other candidate for United States Senator is not and cannot be denied, nor will it be contradicted that mainly through his influence John Scott was nominated. But that fact did not involve a misunderstanding with Attorney General Brewster, who was at no time a candidate for that honorable position. * * * Had Messrs. Moorhead, Marshall, Kemble and Scofield not withdrawn from the contest, Mr. Brewster would have in all probability been a strong compromise candidate, and eventually received the nomination."

Civilization of the Gallows.

A poor, miserable wretch was hung at Freehold, New Jersey, on the 7th inst., for the crime of murder. A responsible New York journal states that the windows overlooking the jail were "crowded with ladies." The jail yard was filled with a noisy rabble composed of men and women. The occupants of the windows looked on the struggles of the poor wretch "without flinching." The moment the weight fell the crowd was permitted to enter "without tickets," to feast their eyes on the "refining spectacle." The account adds that "among those that pushed in were little school girls and school boys, of all ages, from six years old and upward," who carried their books and satchels, and accompanied by their "instructors gazed without stint upon the novel spectacle."

The execution at Freehold seems to have been conducted in the manner in which Delaware sheriffs perform their whippings. Decency, morality and humanity are outraged by the authorities who permit young and old to attend the whipping-post and pillory, to gloat over and mock the victims. In New York, where we expected better things, children were permitted to enter the jail-yard the moment the murderer Carswell was cut down. The crowd entered single file, the military keeping order, and interfering when the "scramble for good places" began. Comment is unnecessary. The facts speak for themselves.

"Getting them Under His Thumb."

If a man may be judged by his correspondence, the country will place a higher estimate upon General Sheridan than ever, now that the truth concerning the Indians and their horrible barbarities is becoming more apparent daily. In his letter to General Sherman, after asserting that the "friendly" Indians "have been playing fast and loose," and that he "will take some of the starch out of them before he gets through with them," General Sheridan proceeds to explain his plan of operation:

"The following is what I propose to do, and I have submitted it to Gen. Hazen, who approves. I will first punish the Kiowas if they come in; if not, I will [illegible] "Lone Wolf" and "Satanta." I will send out Black Kettle's sister to endeavor [illegible] the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to come in and [illegible]"

[illegible]

The Seneca Wilcox case was settled at New Haven, Conn., last week, the Supreme Court granting Mrs. Wilcox a divorce. The facts in this case, up to a certain point, are similar to those upon which the poem of Enoch Arden was based. Mrs. Wilcox, believing her husband had been killed in the war—which she had good reason for doing, he having held no communication with her for two years after national peace was concluded—married another man, and afterward her first husband turned up. Unlike Enoch Arden, Wilcox, upon beholding the felicity of the pair, instead of turning away to die, brought a suit against his wife for bigamy, and another against her second husband, Benjamin Hotchkiss, for adultery. Neither charge was sustained, the court, on the first instance of trial, acquitting both parties of all crime, finding that the woman had been credibly informed by several witnesses that her husband was dead, and having in vain sought to learn that he existed, while afterward she had mourned for him in widow's apparel two years. The Superior Court gave the custody of the child to the mother. There does not appear to be very much poetry in the case, but what it lacks in poetry, is more than made up by practical justice.

A correspondent describing the execution of William H. Carswell, at Homer, N. Y., on the 7th inst., says: "Then followed a singular scene. A sponge was saturated with chloroform and held under the murderer's nose. A towel was wrapped around his head, the eyes became partially closed, and the chin gradually dropped upon the chest, when he was apparently stupefied. The sponge was tossed from the scaffold and Carswell was held up in an upright position until the black cap was drawn to the neck, when the trap door was dropped, and the pitiful wretch was launched into an unknown world." With brandy and chloroform, the manner in which executions are conducted now-a-days is not calculated to give the suffering portion of the community an exalted idea of the majesty of the law. If it is necessary to administer brandy and chloroform to the poor wretches, why persist [illegible]? Hanging a drunken man, or one who is totally unconscious, is clearly cheating the gallows, and amounts to a contravention [illegible] the avenger of blood [illegible] has a right to complain.

The *Herald* is addicted to practical jokes. The last and best joke it has perpetrated deserves to be recorded. After stating editorially that those who are robbed of jewelry, clothes and goods can obtain them from the rogues on "reasonable terms," it explains how this desirable end may be attained. The rogue has no use for the articles; he cannot sell them if they are advertised as stolen in the Herald, and in the latter case will return them to the owner for half price. It points the moral by relating how the owner of a diamond ring recovered it by persistently advertising it. At the end of four years the thief returned it at a low price with the message, "you make such a—of a blow about it that every other——'beak' knows it." There are some people who would tire of advertising inside of four years, and many more who would object to paying fifty per cent. on the original purchase, to say nothing of the expense of advertising. If the *Herald* is really serious in this matter, it should procure a license, and hang out three balls.

Anna Sharp, of Hamilton township, Van Buren county, Michigan, has a curious history. A year ago last spring she entered the township attired in a man's clothes, bought forty acres of land, with a house partly constructed, completed the house with her own hands, [illegible] She has eight acres in wheat, has a ditch on one side of her land regarded as a superior affair, [illegible] She put on woman's clothes and called herself Ann Sharp. The account adds that she lives alone. It would be a courageous man who would think of matching that.

An extraordinary marine insurance case is on trial in England. A ship was taken into port leaking badly from a small hole below the water line. Her owner claimed that the hole was made by a sword-fish. The insurance company demand the proof. They aver that there is no instance on record where a sword-fish, having punctured the side of a vessel, escaped without leaving the sword in the hole. Professor Owen was put on the stand. He said that it was possible for the fish to withdraw its sword. He related two instances under his own observation where the sword was left in the vessel. The owners base their presumption on the fact that a sword-fish was seen by the sailors a few hours before the leak was discovered.

A New York journal says it is "an awful fact that since the beginning of 1868 more than six hundred men and boys have been killed by explosions in the English collieries." The same journal indulged recently in some extraordinary speculations concerning the respective merits and prices of Pennsylvania and Nova Scotia coal. Our neighbors set it right immediately. We are tempted to remind the journal in question that a careful estimate of the number of miners killed in the United States during the same period from explosions and other causes would reveal a still more awful fact. This, too, when our mines might be purified at a tithe of the expense rendered necessary in the deep shafts in England.

The Pittsburgh *Post* yesterday, referring to the special presentment of the Grand Jury, relative to the inadequacy of the Court House for the present business, suggests that the building be disposed of for a Custom House and United States Court House, and that a new building be put up elsewhere. It says that Allegheny city, perhaps, will consent to consolidation next year, and give room on one of the Commons for a creditable building. We are satisfied that the Post admits the necessity of a new Court House, and warmly urges the building of a new Court House.

The Mobile *Tribune* gives a lengthy account of the sufferings of Southern emigrants to Brazil. Out of all the Southern families that went to that country at the close of the war, only one family of eight remain. The "Hastings colony," on the Amazon, has been reduced to a destitute condition, while the families that have returned are not slow in expressing their delight at the prospects of taking a fresh lease of life.

THE STATE FINANCES.

Report of the Auditor General—The Principal Items of Revenue and Expenditure.

We are indebted to Auditor General Hartranft for a copy of his report on the Finances of the State for the last fiscal year. From it we glean the following items:

In the list of tax on corporation stocks, we find that the Bank of Pittsburgh pays $11,614; Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $111,508; Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway Company, $1,055; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, $5,532; Pennsylvania Coal Company, $12,000; Pennsylvania Gas Company, $10,125; Westmoreland Coal Company, $6,009; Allegheny Insurance Company, $150; Boatmen's Fire and Marine Insurance Company $220; Cash Insurance Company $100; Citizens, of Pittsburgh, $400; Delaware Mutual $3,280; Eureka, $250; German of Pittsburgh, $600; M. and M. Insurance Co., Pittsburgh, $125; Monongahela, $47; National, $250; Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, $184; People's, $100; Western, $1,062; Allegheny Gas Co., $900; Birmingham Gas Co., $300; Pittsburgh Gas Co., $1,800; Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Co., $1,000; Central Petroleum Co., $15,000; Columbia, $22,000; Dalzell, $1,500; Ocean Oil Co., $12,000; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., $4,543; Central Transportation Co., $3,600; Empire, $56,740; Union Railroad Transportation Co., $16,000. The total tax on corporation stocks exceeds $1,600,000.

Allegheny county paid personal tax last year amounting to $9,776; Philadelphia, $110,913; Erie, $14,304; Dauphin, $4,380; Tioga, $11,616. Of the tax on loans, the Treasurer of Allegheny county paid $363; Treasurer of Pittsburgh, $850; Treasurer of Allegheny City, $1,948.

Of the tax on income or net earnings, the Columbia Oil Company paid $13,651; Cambria Iron Company, $28,857; Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, $6,339; Dollar Savings Bank, $1,636; Enterprise Insurance Company, $1,500; Empire Transportation Company, $33,747; Keystone Bridge Company, $1,530; Lehigh Crane Iron Co., $19,624; Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, $23,000; Ocean Oil Co., $19,539; Pittsburgh Gas Co., $2,608; Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Co., $208; Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Co., $428; Pennsylvania Salt Co., $2,222; Pennsylvania Tubing Transportation Co., $2,270; Thomas Iron Co., $38,608; Citizens' Passenger Railway, $634.

Of the tax on gross receipts, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. paid $128,381; Atlantic and Great Western, $9,252; Lehigh Valley, $29,748; Northern Central, $11,000; Philadelphia and Erie, $26,533.

Of tonnage tax the Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid $64,022; Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, $25,365; Philadelphia and Reading, $66,293; Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, $3,303.

Of the tax on National Bank stocks, Allegheny county paid $24,228.

Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.—Jacob H. Walter, Prothonotary, Allegheny, $5,134; Jos. H. Gray, Register, $181; H. Snively, Recorder, $4,758.

Tax on Offices—Allegheny county, J. H. Walter, Prothonotary, $2,800; H. Snively, Recorder, $6,106.

Collateral Inheritance Tax—Joseph H. Gray, Register, Allegheny county, $17,838.

Licenses—The following licenses were collected from Allegheny county: Taverns, $40,811; Retailers, $11,780; Theaters, Circuses and Menageries, $1,445; Billiards and Ten Pins, $670; Eating House, Beer and Restaurant Licenses, $7,277; Peddlers, $1,299; Brokers, $2,192; Distillery and Brewery Licenses, $1,514.

THE EXPENDITURES.

The Senate expenses foot up $119,770; the expenses of the House of Representatives, $233,454. The Public Printing cost $134,968. The Executive Department of the Government, including salary for Governor, Clerks, Messengers, etc., $32,555. Auditor General's office, $21,190; Treasurer's office, $11,090; Surveyor General's office, $24,377. The Judiciary of the State cost $260,898. The Military expenses foot up about $150,000.

The grants to charitable institutions amount to $772,066, among which are $34,752 to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; to the Institution for the Blind, $38,500; for Idiotic Children, $15,000; State Lunatic Asylum, $28,000; Northern Home for Friendless Children, $5,000; Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldiers' Home, $7,500; School of Design, Pittsburgh, $500; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburgh, $57,916; State Hospital for the Northern District, $50,000; Soldiers' Orphan Schools, $510,898.

The Common School appropriations amount to $343,806, of which Allegheny county received $14,542; Philadelphia, $12,647; Berks, $11,545; Lancaster, $13,728; Armstrong, $3,403; Beaver, $2,325, etc.,—running down to $100 in some of the counties.

The total receipts at the State Treasury for the year ending November 30, 1868, were $5,216,[illegible]; add available balance in Treasury November 30, 1867, $4,661,835 66, and depreciated funds, unavailable, amounting to $41,032—making a total of $9,918,918 01. The total expenditures for the year were $5,864,360 84. Balance in the Treasury, available, November 30, 1868, $1,632,[illegible]. Depreciated funds, unavailable, in the Treasury, $41,032.

Alluding to the conference on the Eastern question, the *Herald* says: "It is almost certain that Great Britain, France and Austria, and other Western Powers, will take the side of Turkey, while Russia will go for Greece." The *Herald* expresses the hope that the "American Congress will have the good sense to let the matter alone." As it is only a week since that journal, in an elaborate article, urged our Government to send a representative to the Conference, we are at a loss to account for the sudden change in its sentiments. [illegible] the people of the United States might "go for [illegible] Turkey." Since Russia bids fair to relieve us [illegible] "going the whole hog" [illegible] of Turkey.

George Francis Train had a grand reception at Cooper Institute the other night. Of the speech in which he declared that he "could not afford to be patted on the shoulder" by the Fenians in a "purely ephemeral manner." He proposes to do up the "pats," the praise and cheers produced by the occasion in separate bundles, to be distributed among the fighting men of England and Ireland. Some of his statements were decidedly novel. For instance, when he lectured in Cork, "5,000 people couldn't get into the hall." The next night "10,000 couldn't get in." After that the ciphers are stuck on indiscriminately. There have been lecturers in this city, who can say the same thing, and for the same reason—because the people had no desire to "get in."

The people of New York are in ecstacies over the introduction of opera bouffe. The sensational [illegible] enthusiasm. We are informed that the opera bouffe is destined to "sweep away the fragments" of the Italian Opera, Oratorio, English Opera and Burnt Cork. We have heard so many things similar [illegible] that we are naturally [illegible] comparisons [illegible] are curious. Anything that "combines the sparkle and spirit of champagne with the higher order of art" is in great danger of growing flat, and [illegible]

Beecher's versatility enables him to achieve extraordinary success even in the *role* of auctioneer. We are told that at the annual sale of pews in the Plymouth Church, the other night, Mr. Beecher "introduced the business of the evening by a happy, humorous address." In upwards of $97,000, there is nothing [illegible] in the introduction. Some people could be humorous on the tenth part of that amount. Beecher charges more than the fourth. What would the Pilgrim Fathers say to these sales were they permitted to pop in upon them?

The commander of the Seventh Regiment of New York (famous in its day for discipline, drill and soldierly bearing) declines to accept a challenge to a contest for the championship of the First Division. His reasons are worthy of consideration. In the first place, he does not think his regiment any emblem signifying a superiority over similar organizations. Competition of this kind, he thinks, engenders bad feeling and jealousies. The Seventh are content to perform their duty according to their best ability. It is evident that Colonel Clark places a low estimate upon "championships."

The public pulse of Philadelphia is subjected to a new test concerning the Hill tragedy. No sooner is Twitchell found guilty of the murder than his counsel, Messrs. Mann and O'Byrne, receive letters from unknown individuals, directed to these gentlemen separately, each individual writer avowing himself guilty of the murder. Should any more of the claimants appear it is thought the jury will be compelled to reconsider (in private) their verdict. The orthography of the letters is said to warrant the suspicion that the claimants could perpetrate any crime in the calendar.

The Presidents and Superintendents of all the roads in the existing trunk line between New York and Washington have entered into an agreement, in consolidating interests connected with the through passenger operations, further extending the accommodations of the route, and completing the new equipment now building. A plan of avoiding the use of horses for the through trains in Baltimore, and other arrangements, were agreed upon, by which the time of through trains is expected to be further reduced in the coming season.

The commercial taxes on the merchants of Panama have been raised from $60,000 to $100,000, so that many merchants will be compelled to pay from $150 to $600 per month. Panama is overrun with war and legislation. Another law is that assuming to itself the right to dispose of an exclusive privilege to sell ice, an article of free traffic here for twenty years past. It will next assume the right of selling dry goods or groceries.

Allan Pinkerton, the great detective, is out in a statement, in which he asserts that Reno and Anderson not only perpetrated the Express robbery at Seymour, Indiana, but that Detective Falker knew they were guilty and has been so disposed. This is in reply to a statement made by Falker, to the effect that neither of the murdered men were concerned in the robbery, and that Pinkerton "fixed up" a case against them.

The Chicago *Times*, alluding to the proposition to establish an insane asylum in the suburbs of that city, argues that such an institution ought not to be located within or near it. The argument seems to be based on the fact that there are too many insane people in Chicago already.

Foreign immigration at New York has slightly fallen off during the past year, compared with 1867. The Castle Garden book shows 212,[illegible] arrivals, up to the close of the 31st, 2,911 less than the twelve months previously.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The population of Milwaukee has increased from 275 in 1838, 1,700 in 1840, 21,000 in 1850, 45,000 in 1860, to 89,568 in 1868, as estimated from the vote at the last election, and there are 25,660 children of school age in the city.

S. A. Cowles, of Troy, Illinois, sold in St. Louis six hogs weighing 2,760 pounds, one weighing 700 pounds, for $322 92, the heaviest lot received there this winter.

The three orphan children of the late Augustus Dickens have been placed by the probate court of Chicago under the guardianship of J. Linton Waters, Esq., an old and attached friend of the family. Mr. Waters was formerly from Salem, Mass. He will undertake the charge of the children until their friends in England shall indicate what their future is to be.

In the center of the largest valley in the great Horse Shoe Basin of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Montana, there stands a remarkable land mark, called "Beaver Head Rock." It overhangs a river of that name, measures 150 feet in height, and is visible for fifty miles up and down stream. The traveler, trapper, or emigrant, who has safely escaped through Dakota and reached this spot, although at the base of the Rocky Mountains, may gaze upon navigable waters that reach to the Gulf of Mexico.

General Grant, it is stated, wishes the grade of general to be continued, and is advising against the passage of the resolution offered in the early part of the present session declaring that the grade of General in the army shall cease when vacated by the present possessor. The General, it seems, is of opinion that this honor should of right fall upon Lieutenant General Sherman, and the rank of Lieutenant General, he believes, would be judiciously bestowed on gallant Phil. Sheridan.

The *Press* of Paterson, N. J., says that Mr. Leonard Chadwick may have been seen almost any day for many years past propelling his velocipede over the execrable pavements of that city, carrying pretty heavy loads and making very fair time. Mr. Chadwick says that on a good, hard road he will pass any horse that travels. He has, on the smooth turnpikes of England, gone seventy miles a day on his "tricycle," and not felt the fatigue greatly. He has often gone to Hoboken from Paterson, on the plank road, in two hours.

According to a calculation made by an Italian statistician of the quantity of iron consumed by the principal countries of the world, as compared with the population, it appears that the yearly average for England is about 179 pounds for every person; in Belgium, 110 pounds; in the United States, 101 pounds; in France, 75 pounds; in Prussia, 75 pounds; in Sweden, 42 pounds; in Austria, 25 pounds; in Spain, 15 pounds; in Italy, 14 pounds, and in Russia, 7 pounds.

Coincidently with the October earthquake in California, there were shocks in many parts of Mexico, some of which were severe enough at the capital, if not at other places, to materially injure houses and alarm the people.

Brazil has dispatched agents to England to recruit soldiers for her army on the Parana. Two hundred and fifty men arrived in a recent vessel.

The London *Review* is very hard on Mr. Reverdy Johnson for saying, at a recent banquet of the French Atlantic Telegraph Company, that "he was more sure that amicable relations would be maintained, whatever political changes took place in England or America, than he was of the sun shining upon London on the following day." This declaration the *Review* thinks "contained a piece of subtle irony touching our delightful climate." As it happened, the sun did not shine the next day, and very seldom does at this season.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received from Florida a supply of fine oranges, lemons, limes, citron and Chaddock grapes. In a letter accompanying the fruit it is stated that so far this winter has been the coldest since 1835. Such fruit as pine apples, bananas, custard apples, etc., have been killed by the cold. The orange and lemon trees have not borne as well this year as usual on account of over-bearing in former years.

Brigham Young makes the shopkeepers of the true faith mount an arched inscription, "Holiness to the Lord," over their doors, with an eye in the center.

Hon. E. B. Washburne states to members of the House that his speech was prepared without any consultation with Gen. Grant, and delivered without him seeing it or knowing its contents.

In the Circuit Court at Baltimore, it has been decided that a contract of marriage between slaves, legal and valid by the consent of the master and the moral assent of the slave, although dormant during slavery, from the moment of freedom produces all the effects which result from a marriage contract between free persons. The slaves living together as man and wife at the close of the war did not, therefore, require to be married to make their contract legal.

The Redemptorist Fathers of the Romish Church have been holding a five weeks' meeting—or mission, as they term it—in New York city. Three weeks were devoted to women, during which 9,000 partook of the eucharist; and two weeks to men, 6,000 of whom received the sacrament. Fifty converts are claimed as another result of the mission.

The geologists have been flattering themselves for the past forty years, that the internal fires of the earth were being rapidly extinguished, and that the "crust"—in which we are specially interested—was at last in a satisfactory condition. The year just closed has been more remarkable for volcanic action, in all parts of the globe, than any other twelve months in a thousand years. South America, Italy, the West Indies, Peru, England, California, the Sandwich Islands, all bear evidence that the "crust" is still too thin to be reliable.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes from Lexington, Virginia, that General Lee declined an offer from a New York insurance company of $10,000 a year to act as a general agent in the South, "through no want of respect for the company, which is understood to be eminently respectable, but because General Lee feels that his place is here; that his mission is the education of the youth of the South, and that the splendid prizes of worldly wealth should not allure him from his sphere of duty."

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, has behaved himself so badly during the recess that there is fresh talk of his expulsion from the Senate, but so long as he conducts himself with propriety in the Senate, he will not be touched.

General Grant, it seems, can't get rid of the Blair family. General Comstock, of his staff, is to marry a daughter of Montgomery Blair.

It is stated that during the five years ending September, 1867, there were nearly 1,000,000 cases of assaults and drunken and disorderly conduct summarily disposed of before the magistrates in England. The annual average of these cases was 193,640.

The Prince of Wales has given $250 to a charitable institution, and great is the praise of the royal Britons. Not so long ago he paid $25,000 for a necklace for Schneider.

A friend of Mr. Bancroft writing from Berlin, says he has found additional proof of General Reed's misconduct in the revolution, which is so stoutly denied by Mr. Wm. B. Reed. Col. Donop, of the Hessians, reporting to General Greene, December 21, 1776, relates in very bad French, an interview between Reed and Mifflin, which one of Donop's spies overheard, and in which Reed said he had "left the rebels," whereupon Mifflin called him "a dam Raskel." The dispatch, if genuine, is very curious, and a strong proof that Bancroft is correct in his ill opinion of Reed.

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, is engaged on a life of Thad. Stevens. It will make more than 1000 pages, and will be published next fall.

The most popular Cabinet slate now is, David A. Wells for the Treasury, E. B. Washburne for the Interior; General Schofield for Secretary of War; General Hawley, of Connecticut, for Secretary of the Navy; Horace Greeley for the Postoffice, and Iowa Wilson for Attorney General.

Captain Hobart, of the English Navy, who at present figures as Hobart Pasha, in command of the Moslem fleet, was in the service of the slaveholders as a blockade runner during our civil war, and after having done all that lay in his power without losing money, to baffle the triumph of liberty in America, he has naturally sunk into his present position as a mercenary of the Sultan, fighting against the progress of freedom in the East. And he is by no means the only man who has thus passed from the service of one tyranny into that of another.

The cause of Weston's sudden giving out before he had completed the first hundred of his 5,000 mile walk, which he recently begun at Bangor, Maine, was not lameness nor want of funds, so much as a couple of words, sent as instructions to the associated press agents along his proposed route. These were "Drop Weston," and he dropped immediately.

Among the prisoners brought to Havana from the Eastern Department was a young man who had received seventeen distinct bayonet wounds, one cut from a sabre, and one wound from a musket ball. None of his injuries were mortal, however, and he was sent to the hospital to be cured, so that he can be tried by a court martial. He will doubtless be executed, but a people that can furnish such fighting material cannot be despised as effeminate.

As a reward of merit for past services to the State, it is rumored that John C. Breckinridge will be made Governor of Kentucky at the next election. As John always swore by the State, rather than the *States*, we may infer from this that Kentucky neutrality still burns in the breasts of her sons. "Virtue is its own reward," but Kentucky neutrality is infinitely superior to any virtue that we can think of.

An extensive manufacturing enterprise is to be immediately set in operation at Salt Lake City. Wagons of all kinds and agricultural implements are to be its first and chief productions, and the metal and other more delicate parts made by machinery, will be exported at present from the East. A purchasing agent is now in New England.

The Philadelphia *Press* is of opinion that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, before framing a new police law for that city, should acquaint themselves with the law of Massachusetts, which applies to the whole State, and works well. The late Governor Andrew was the author of the measure.

T. B. Thorpe, the well known writer, says Audubon commenced his labors of observation in the Western country in 1808, "in which year he made his bridal tour" with his accomplished wife in a flatboat from Pittsburgh to Louisville.

The New York *Herald's* dispatch says: Mr. Grow withdrew from the Pennsylvania Senatorial contest in consideration of being urged for a seat in Grant's Cabinet "by the leading politicians in that State."

THE STATE REVENUE.

Some Interesting Facts Relative to Income and Expenditure.

Auditor General Hartranft's report presents many singular items, and while there is no romance about it it is a very interesting paper. Among the items of revenue is one of twenty-four dollars from the Adjutant General for the sale of certain "old guns." This is rather indefinite, but it is all we are permitted to know. The total amount of State revenue from tavern licenses was $279,533, of which Philadelphia furnished fifty-eight per cent, and Allegheny county nearly seven per cent. The following table will be found instructive on this subject:

Counties.	School Property.	Tavern Licenses.	Pop. in 1860.
Allegheny	$1,142,000	$40,812	178,831
Berks	176,800	3,970	93,818
Bucks	167,800	110	63,578
Chester	253,850	2,044	74,578
Crawford	206,000	1,500	48,755
Dauphin	274,000	4,400	46,756
Erie	279,000	1,108	49,432
Lancaster	303,100	3,567	116,314
Lehigh	104,800	5,662	43,753
Luzerne	247,000	3,177	90,244
Mercer	183,200	1,500	36,856
Montgomery	205,700	2,200	70,500
Northampton	216,500	4,293	47,904
Philadelphia	2,211,420	162,476	565,529
Schuylkill	443,000	7,450	89,510
Westmoreland	286,400	883	53,736
York	141,100	2,263	68,200

The revenue from the tax on personal property amounted to $267,381, twelve thousand dollars less than that from tavern licenses. Of this sum Philadelphia paid about forty-five per cent., Allegheny county being credited with only $9,776, while Erie paid $14,304 and Tioga $11,617. This does not speak very well for the wealth of Allegheny, but shows that Philadelphia is the center of the wealth of the State.

The collateral inheritance tax yielded the State $274,615, of which Philadelphia paid $163,241; Chester, $19,547, and Allegheny $17,838.

Peddler's licenses paid into the Treasury $4,370, of which Allegheny county contributed $1,299, while Philadelphia paid in only $381.

Allegheny county also takes the lead in Broker's licenses, paying $2,145 out of a total of $4,963, while Philadelphia only contributed $1,215.

The sum received for distillery, and brewery licenses amounted to $6,689, of which Allegheny county paid the greatest share, $1,514.

Fines and forfeitures contributed to the Treasury the sum of $46 90, of which Irvin Rutledge paid $25; Justices of the Peace in the following counties paid the annexed sums: Lancaster, $12; Luzerne, $8; Indiana, $1 90.

Concerning *the expenditures* of the State, the Philadelphia *Telegraph* gives the following interesting items:

The members of the State Senate received $36,547 for their pay, *including mileage and stationery*, but not including the postage bill, which ran up to $13,126. Then comes a stationery and "etc." bill, still on Senate account, of Mr. George Bergner, for $3,905. Mr. George Bergner, who, we believe, is *not* the publisher of "Purdon's Digest," was enabled to furnish the members of the Senate with thirty-five copies of that invaluable treatise for the amount of $350; also with forty copies of "Ziegler's Manual" for $80. As the Senate has resolved to have another set of Purdon and Ziegler, Mr. Bergner will doubtless figure to the same extent in the next annual report. Mr. John K. Robison, who thought he was entitled to sit in the Senate for the people of the Twenty-first district, and who therefore contested the right of Mr. S. T. Shugart to that privilege, received $5,488 for witness fees; while Mr. Shugart received $3,995; Mr. George Landon, the Chairman of the Committee which settled the contest, and each of the other six members, received $300, and Mr. W. A. Rupert, Sergeant-at-Arms, $6,350 for serving subpœnas and attachments, "*etc.*" in the same case; the total cost of the contest being thus run up to $17,534.

The members of the State House of Representatives made a hole in the State Treasury as large as $107,309 for pay, *including mileage and stationery*; consumed postage stamps valued at $19,350; and distributed among themselves—as they are about doing again—one hundred and five copies of "Purdon," for which Mr. George Bergner received $1,050, and one hundred and ten copies of "Ziegler," for which the same Mr. George Bergner received $220. It also appears that the Representatives, as well as the Senators, ran out of stationery, and Mr. George Bergner supplied their wants in this line, without any "*etc*" involved, to the extent of $7,265. The aggregate expense of the Legislature in this somewhat fanciful way was run up to $353,224—$119,770 for the Senate and $233,454 for the House of Representatives.

The public printing account for the year foots up $134,968. Among the more noticeable items is one of $7,825 paid to Mr. George Bergner for publishing the *Daily Legislative Record* for the session of 1867, and another of $24,920 paid to the same Mr. George Bergner for publishing the *Daily Legislative Record* for the session of 1868.

The aggregate expense of the State government are set down as follows:

Senate	$119,770
House of Representatives	233,454
Public Printing	134,968
Executive Department	32,555
Auditor General's Office	21,190
Treasury Office	11,090
Surveyor General's Office	24,377
Judiciary	260,898
Attorney General's Office	5,939
Packing and forwarding laws	1,299
Total	$845,540

AID TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The aid extended by the State to charitable institutions was as follows:

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	$34,752
Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind	38,500
Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Children	15,000
State Lunatic Hospital	28,000
Northern Home for Friendless Children	5,000
Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldiers' Home	7,500
Marine Hospital of Pennsylvania at Erie	17,500
Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania	2,500
Scott Legion, Philadelphia, for enlargement of their vault	1,000
School of Design at Philadelphia	500
Soldiers' Home in the city of Philadelphia	2,500
State Hospital, Northern District, for the purchase of the farm for location of said hospital	50,000
School of Design at Pittsburgh	500
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	57,916
Soldiers' orphans' schools	510,898
Total	$772,066

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The amounts contributed to different reformatory institutions were as follows:

House of Refuge, Western Pennsylvania	$29,250
" " at Philadelphia	21,250
Eastern Penitentiary	43,700
Western "	33,195
Total	$127,395

Report of the Surveyor General.

We have received from Jacob M. Campbell, Esq., Surveyor General, a copy of his annual report to the Governor, detailing the operations of his department for the last fiscal year. The receipts from lands, fees on warrants, patents, etc., amount to $27,282 42, showing an increase of $7,117 53 over those of the year 1867. The report says: "It is believed that the revenue the State will receive through this office for land and fees next year will be more than twice the amount received this year." Much inconvenience has been experienced by the people as well as by the Department, because of vacancies in the office of County Surveyor, in many of the counties, and the Surveyor General suggests that all such vacancies be promptly filled by the proper authority, so that the citizens of all parts of the State may have an opportunity to get such surveys made as may be required to enable them to liquidate whatever liens, for unpaid purchase money, may exist against their lands. He also suggests the propriety of repealing all laws restricting the return of survey to an amount not exceeding ten per cent. beyond the number of acres called for in the warrant. From the practical workings of this restriction, it is believed that its repeal, at this time, would be advantageous to all concerned, as there is but little vacant land in the State, and the reasons that moved the Legislature to place the restriction on the amount to be returned, seem to have passed away.

The report concludes with a statement of the sums paid to the Agricultural College during the year, amounting in all to $69,529 28. The following recommendation is made:

"As the entire amount of scrip donated to the State by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, has been sold, and the proceeds invested as required by law, nothing remains for the Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Governor and Auditor and Surveyor Generals, to do, but to pay the interest in the manner directed by the third section of the act of 19th February, 1867, to the Agricultural College. I would suggest the propriety of an act discontinuing the Board, and directing this duty to be performed by the Auditor General of the State, in whose Department the investments ($381,500 in United States and Pennsylvania State bonds) have been deposited for safe keeping, for the reason that this Department is not provided with a fire or burglar-proof safe. The payment of the interest on this fund as it becomes due, being a ministerial act, directed by positive law, there would not appear to be any sufficient reason for continuing the Board of Commissioners."

Chicago and Iron.

The Chicago *Journal* felicitates itself concerning the future of Chicago and iron, as follows: "The annual yield of the Peninsula iron mines is set down at 500 000 tons, or one-fourth of the entire iron product of the nation. We may confidently expect that in a few years the great bulk of this ore instead of going to Cleveland, as now, and thence to Pittsburgh, will be shipped to Chicago, and that, too, at less than half the expense. When here it will be so much nearer the Great Western market, thus saving double transportation expense. We may be sure that in due time the iron trade west of us will cease to go beyond Chicago for goods. Pittsburgh may continue its Eastern monopoly, but will be forced to give up even trying to compete with Chicago for Western trade."

Ninety Years on Crutches.

In the village of Middletown, in Southwestern Pennsylvania, lives an old man named Jacob Walters, who has walked with a crutch ninety years. He was born with a defective limb in the year 1777, and never walked any other way than with a crutch. He is yet in good health for one so old, and retains all his faculties to perfection. His recollection of events that transpired when he was a boy—while the vicinity he has always lived in was yet a wilderness—is very clear. He has always been a temperate, but not abstemious man. By occupation a tailor, which calling he followed more than sixty years. He was always remarkable for his good humor and good sense, and retains both to the present time. There are older men living, but there is probably not another in the world who has walked ninety years on a crutch.

A Valuable Reference.

We have, through the courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Croft & Phillips, the enterprising Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 139 Fourth avenue, received a copy of the January issue of the *Pittsburgh Real Estate Register*. As the name implies, this work is devoted to the advertising of such properties as are placed in their hands for disposal. The present issue contains descriptions of over seven hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate, consisting of houses, lots, farms, hotels, stores, western lands, city and suburban residences, with prices and terms of sale. Messrs. Croft & Phillips are the only agents in the city that issue a work of this kind, but the extensive real estate business they do fully justifies them in the undertaking, as their efforts to supply the want of such are being fully repaid by an appreciative public. As the circulation of the *Register* is GRATUITOUS, we would say to all those seeking homes or investments in real estate to get a copy, as they cannot fail to get suited out of the very large list it contains. The office of the firm as above stated, is No. 139 Fourth avenue, where copies can be obtained, or they will forward it by mail FREE to any address. Those having real estate for sale will find it to their interest to secure the services of the above firm, as they have superior facilities for bringing what they represent before the people. DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND GET A COPY.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

How to Rectify Past Errors and Obtain Security for the Future—Can the Government Afford to Aid their Construction—How and How Much?

[From the Railroad Record.]

At the present moment there is a very justifiable indignation expressed by the public press, and which pervades the deep recesses of the minds of the people against the subsidies granted for the construction of railroads to the Pacific. This indignation is justifiable, because the management has been a flaunting abuse of the liberality of a generous people. Let us see what is the status of our present condition.

The Secretary of the Interior in his report furnishes us the information on this subject. The following is the amount of bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies:

Union Pacific, 820 miles	$29,238,000
Central Pacific of California, 390 miles	14,764,000
Union Pacific, Eastern Division, 393 9425 10000 miles	6,303,000
Sioux City and Pacific, 69½ miles	1,112,000
Western Pacific, 20 miles	320,000
Atchison and Pike's Peak, } 100 }	640,000
Cent. Br'h, Union Pacific } miles }	960,000
1,798½ miles nearly	$44,337,000

The Secretary furnishes us with his estimate of the *Profit and Loss* account of the parties constructing the Union Pacific Road, and from which it is easy to discover the real cause of alarm. The report says:

Should the road, as it is expected by the company, form a junction with that of the California company, near the northern extreme of Great Salt Lake, a little west of Monument Point, its length would be abot 1,110 miles. The cost of locating, constructing, and completely equipping it and the telegraph line is $38,824,821, an average per mile of $34,977 33.

The Government subsidy in bonds for that distance at par amounts to $29,504,000, an average per mile of $26,580. The company's first mortgage bonds are estimated at 92 per cent.; and would yield $27,143,680. The fund realized by the company from these two sources amounts to $56,647,680, being an average per mile of $51,034, exceeding by $16,056 68 the actual cost of constructing and fully equipping the road, and yielding a profit of more than $17,750,000.

Comment is scarcely necessary. From the above it is apparent that the total average cost per mile of the Union Pacific road is $34,977 32, while the total average income from the 1st and 2d mortgage bonds is as stated by the Secretary $51,034, with a net profit to the constructors of the work of cash resources of $16,056 68 per mile. What renders this the more alarming is the fact that they have availed themselves of the full extent of their credit under both liens. Had the managers of the road intended to deal honestly with the people, under the more than princely grant, they would have used the full extent of the Government subsidy in construction, and only so much as was absolutely necessary of the first mortgage, which according to the Secretary's report would have been $16,056 68 per mile less than it now is. This would have materially added to the security of the Government's second mortgage, as well as improving the character of the first lien. It should be remembered that this is entirely outside of the magnificent *land grants* that will in the future constitute no mean portion of the assets of the company, and will eventually yield almost enough to cancel *the entire cost* of the work. The great question now is—

HOW TO RECTIFY PAST ERRORS AND OBTAIN SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

In the first place it will be claimed that the Government subsidy is a *contract*, and hence cannot be changed. Let us look at this a moment. Has not the Company *violated this contract in not making a first-class road*, and instead of putting thirty-three per cent. of credits in the pockets of constructing ring, *expending the entire amount of the proceeds of Government and first mortgage bonds on the road?* If one party *violates a contract*, surely there is no bar to the other party requiring a *specific performance of the contract in both letter and spirit*. No one will contend that Congress ever intended to give the *constructors*, nor even the *stockholders* of the Union Pacific Railroad $16,056 68 per mile more than was necessary for its construction, and which would be an irresistible source of temptation, like the tiger's first taste of blood, to *swindle the Government out of the entire subsidy!* While there is yet a large portion of the road unfinished, and *the patents have not yet been issued for the lands*, Congress has the right, and is in duty bound, to see to it, that the People's money is secured. In the first place, this can be obtained either by requiring the Company to double track a large portion of the route, or by stipulating for a reduced amount of first mortgage on the unconstructed portion of the road. 2. The proceeds of the land granted to the Company should be secured to the Government, by trustees, selected, either in part or wholly, by the Government. The lands to be graduated and sold in the same manner and at similar prices, as the corresponding Government lands, for either cash or land bonds, the whole to be applied in liquidation of the Government claim.

The Railroad Company cannot, with any show of honest intentions for the future, object to this course, and if they do, the creditors (Congress, the servant of the people) have a right, notwithstanding the pleaded contract, to *make good* the security for their investment, so far as the means is in their hands to do it. If Congress shall *fail in this*, the people *will not fail* to hold them to a strict accountability of their stewardship. "Now is the time" and "now the hour"—another Congress and it will be too late. By so doing, nothing need be, nor will be, taken from the company—the contract need not be violated on the part of Congress, but simply enforced. It is equally to the interest of the holders of the first mortgage, and necessary for their protection, unless they want to purchase the road under their lien, that the Government should adopt stringent protective mersures, to prevent loading the enterprise with a debt of $16,056 68 per mile more than its whole original cost, which goes into the pockets of the constructing ring.

By a special dispatch to the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, dated December 23, we learn that "Gen. Grant in conversation yesterday with Hon. Oakes Ames, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, expressed in firm and decided tones his opposition to granting any more money subsidies to Pacific Railroads until the finances of the country are in much better condition than at the present time. While he favored building one or two railroads through to the Pacific Coast, he would not give his approval to any scheme which proposed to take money out of the Government Treasury in the shape of bonds, &c. He had indorsed the building of the Kansas Pacific Railroad as a military necessity, and believed it would save the Government a large amount of money, but by giving it his indorsement he had not intended to convey the idea that he was in favor of roads being built by the aid of money to be taken from the Treasury.

"These roads should be built by private enterprise, although in some cases land subsidies might be granted without detriment to the public interest. To be brief, Gen. Grant expresses himself opposed to all new enterprises which tend to deplete the public treasury and increase our already enormous public debt."

In another dispatch to the *Times*, dated the 24th, it is said that:

"It is understood that General Grant was very indignant this morning at the publication of a garbled account of a conversation he recently had with Oakes Ames, in which Grant is represented as opposing the Government subsidy to the Kansas Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. The article in question was gotten up in the interest of the rings here."

General Grant is an honest man, and as the man said of his mule, "he don't know anything else." It should be remembered that Oakes Ames made a contract about a year ago with the Union Pacific Railroad, amounting to *fifty million dollars*: that the Secretary of the Interior has shown that the Company, or somebody, has got $16,056 68 per mile more than the road has cost; and that the same Company are asking for extensive additional aid for the construction of branch roads to Portland, Oregon, and elsewhere. Is there then any wonder that Gen. Grant should say, when asked to give his opinion by such a prominent operator "that at present all schemes to secure government aid, except when it is absolutely necessary, should be steadily frowned down," as given in a telegram to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, especially when the inquiry is made by parties who have their "arms in the Treasury up to their elbows."

All honor to the firm, honest course of Gen. Grant. But, would not the General be in favor of the development of the resources of our country, and thus increasing the basis of taxation, and the prospects of liquidating the public debt, if the investment of the people's funds are made secure and remunerative? To this, we deem the proverbial good sense of General Grant a sufficient answer.

Can the Government Afford to Aid in their Construction?

HOW AND HOW MUCH?

We cannot better answer the above than to quote what we have said before, and which forms the sequel to the entire objections now raised to Government aid in the construction of trans-continental railways. In our issue of December 17, we said:

Now, in reference to the advance of money by the Government, we say, at once, that nobody asks the Government to *give* money, which is the idea of the objections. The roads do ask for a Government grant of *lands*, which hardly any one objects to; but, what the roads want, and what the Government can do, without one dollar of loss, in any event, is just what any capitalist would do on any common railroad. It is simply to give the Government bonds on a *First Mortgage* on the whole road. This is so reasonable, that we do not see how any one can reasonably object to it.

We give the proposition in the very briefest terms:

1. The Government to advance its aid to the extent of $25,000 per mile, on the first mortgage bonds; the mortgage to cover the roads, machinery and needed railroad lands.

2. The Companies to issue land bonds, *secured* by their lands; the lands to be sold for the bonds only.

3. The lands to be classified, at low prices, so as to prevent a monopoly at high prices.

4. The Government to *retain the right* to fix reasonable rates of tariff; and running arrangements with Branch Roads.

It will be seen, that these cover the whole ground of objections, heretofore made (and not without reason,) to the advance of Government aid. *First*, the Government *gives* nothing; for after the experience of the Union Pacific, no one can doubt that a *First* Mortgage on these roads is ample security; nor, is there any doubt of the ability of these roads to pay the interest. The objection of a monopoly of lands is also avoided; and another point will be secured of great value, the power of other roads (acting as branches), to connect with the main trunk; and also the power of the Government to prevent an imposition on the public by extravagant rates of tariff. We cannot see, in view of the immense and obvious need of these Pacific Roads, that any man can reasonably object to such a scheme of construction.

Asthma.

Extract from the life of Washington Irving, by his nephew, Pierce M. Irving, vol. 4, page 272:

"The doctor prescribed as an experiment what had been suggested by Dr. (O. W.) Holmes on his late visit, 'Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,' a teaspoonful in a wine glass of water to be taken every four hours. A good night was the result."

This great remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases of asthma with astonishing and uniform success, and it is offered to the public with full confidence in its merits. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever. See circular accompanying each bottle. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, sole proprietors. Sold by all druggists. WSa*

The Machine Called Man,

Is a very complicated and delicate one, and is more liable to get out of order, and much more difficult to repair, than any combination of wheels, and cranks, and levers, made by the hands of man. As a rule, it is *tinkered too much* and *badly tinkered* at that. It is often calomelized, narcotized, depleted and otherwise misused, when all that it really needs is a wholesome tonic and restorative like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS to put it in proper trim and keep it so. The stomach is shamefully maltreated. In the first place, the food which its juices are intended to dissolve, is too frequently *thrown into it hastily*, and in a half-masticated condition, in which state the gastric acid cannot properly act upon it. The result is *dyspepsia*. Then comes the doctor, and finding the digestive organs weak and the bowels inert, he proceeds to weaken and paralyze still more with drastic purgatives. These failing—as they always do—to produce a salutary change, he tells the invalid that medical science can do no more for him. This, with all due deference, is a mistake—one of those mistakes which Talleyrand said were tantamount to crimes. What the dyspeptic needs is *invigoration*. Strengthen the stomach with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and the stomach will strengthen every other part of the human machine, and make it, in common parlance, as good as new. Upon the state of the digestion depends, in a measure, the condition of the whole system. Now, these Bitters are the most admirable tonic known. They consist of the finest vegetable invigorants and restoratives, combined with an unadulterated stimulant. The dyspeptic needs nothing else to effect a cure, except a light nutritious diet, and a fair amount of exercise. Even in the absence of these last mentioned accessories, the tonic and alterative properties of the preparation will work wonders, enabling the dyspeptic to digest inferior fare with comparative ease, and to maintain a good habit of body, in spite of the drawbacks of a sedentary occupation.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. 8*

IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
December 12, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P.M.

d* J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

WONDERFUL.

The Secrets of Love, or Turkish Charm of Eden. The Arabian Philter and Sultana's Great Secret of Fascination, obtained in Egypt (once in your possession you have complete control over any one you wish). Also, Ten Songs, Valuable Receipts, Beautiful Arts, How to Get Rich, Choice Secrets, &c., all mailed for 10 cents. Address T. F. WOOD, * Vernon, N. J.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of A. A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned.

* DAVID RANKIN, Administrator!

AGENTS WANTED—THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; OR, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS, BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best Family Medical Books (of 408 pages, *beautifully illustrated*,) that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, the large commissions allowed, *and from the fact it cannot be had at the Bookstores*, enables a good Agent to make easily from $10 to $20 per day. Price of one book, if sent by mail, $2. Address for full particulars, the Author and Publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. *

LUMBER FOR SALE.

The subscriber having purchased one hundred acres of good Timber Land, near East Palestine, Ohio, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., and having a Steam Saw Mill erected thereon, is prepared to furnish Oak, Hickory and Beach Lumber in any sizes or quantities desired, and at lowest rates. Orders for Lumber solicited and filled promptly. JAMES BOIES.

East Palestine, Ohio, October 8, 1868.

INVENTORS! INVENTORS!—AGENCY FOR PATENTS. THOS. A. CONNOLLY, Solicitor of Patents, No. 371 F street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., will make preliminary examinations, prepare Specifications and Drawings, and prosecute applications for Letters Patent of the U. S. No charge in any such case unless a Patent be obtained. Fee $20 in ordinary cases. Special attention paid to Rejected Applications, Caveats, Reissues, etc., send for instructions.

FOR RENT—FARM—A FARM OF 175 Acres, in Manor Township, Armstrong county, Pa., two and a half miles from Kittanning, 100 Acres of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Also, an Orchard of 150 bearing Trees, Apple, Peach and other select Fruit, will be rented on easy terms. For particulars address

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FOR THIS DISTRESSING COMPLAINT is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Sent free to all on receipt of their name and address, by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. *

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$2 75 worth of Chemicals, including apparatus, furnished by me, will paint and draw 100 oil paintings, or it will teach 1,000 scholars. For full instructions, with apparatus, inclose and remit $1 to

Prof. G. W. HEWITT, Box 481, Alliance, Ohio.

☞ Cut this out and forward to me with your remittance. *

WANTED—AGENTS—LIGHT, NEW business. Send stamp for particulars, or 10 cents for sample, retailing at 30 cents. J. B. GEHR, Shiremantown, Pa. *

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A FINE FARM

In Hancock county, West Virginia, one mile from Freeman's Landing, on Ohio river, consisting of 80 Acres. The improvements consist of a Log House and suitable Outbuildings. Also an Orchard of 300 Apple Trees. Price, One Thousand Dollars. For full particulars, address THOS. ALLISON,

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The lungs become charged with phlegm, which, oppressing the constitution, a natural effort is made for its relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent remedies to be adopted are those which assist nature in its work, by loosening the phlegm, and exciting a freedom of expectoration, until the evil is removed.

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COUGH SYRUP

Is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, ease the breathing, loosen the phlegm, abate the fever, allay the tickling which occasions the cough without tightening the chest, and for all temporary and local affections, such as irritation of the throat, hoarseness of the voice, influenza, &c. It is of incalculable value, especially at this inclement season of the year. It would be well for every family to have this valuable remedy at hand.

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